









## NEWS

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## differences over policy on Northern Ireland ht to fore in Irish election campaign

### na Fail call for withdrawal attacked

isopher Walker

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speech delivered in  
Dr FitzGerald,  
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the campaign dispute  
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st night, the wide dif  
towards Northern  
ave mainly simmered  
surface of the elec  
lection campaign. But

people from all walks of life in  
Northern Ireland will have the  
opportunity to meet The Queen  
and the Duke of Edinburgh.  
Sensitive time: The Queen last  
visited Northern Ireland in 1956  
(the Press-Association reports).  
Plans for this visit were criti  
cized in some quarters when  
they were first announced be  
cause of security, but special  
protection has been organized.  
The dates of the visit fall in  
a traditional jubilee week.  
She will be there just after the  
anniversary of the introduction  
of parliament and just before  
the "loyalist" Apprentice Boys  
hold their march in London.

During the last visit a Roderic  
Royce taking the Queen and the  
Duke of Edinburgh through Bel  
fast was struck by a concrete  
block weighing 20lb, which was  
hurled from the fourth floor of  
a building under construction.  
A youth, aged 17, was later  
jailed for four years.  
Visit welcomed: Confirmation  
of the visit will be welcomed  
by most of the community and  
particularly by the loyalists.  
They see it as reinforcing  
Northern Ireland's links with  
the Crown and as a personal  
fulfillment of a recent speech  
in which the Queen made a  
specific reference to Northern  
Ireland as part of her realm.  
(Our Belfast Correspondent  
writes.)

## Soldiers are jailed for attack on civilian

Robert Harper, aged 60, a  
charity worker for troops in  
Ulster is now frightened every  
time he sees a soldier because  
of an appalling beating, it was  
stated at Belfast City Commis  
sion yesterday.

Two soldiers admitted beating  
Mr Harper with rifles before  
hijacking his car in an attempt  
to go absent without leave.  
Gunner Trevor Robb, aged 20,  
and Gunner Stephen Mercer,  
aged 19, were jailed for 12 and  
15 years respectively.

Mr Harper, a power worker,  
suffered severe paralysis down  
one side of his face and partial  
paralysis of one arm as a result  
of the attack, it was stated.  
Gunner Robb and Gunner  
Mercer, attached to the Medical  
Regiment, Royal Artillery Corps,  
pleaded guilty to causing  
grievous bodily harm last July,  
hijacking the car, and unlaw  
fully possessing an Army rifle.  
Charges of attempted murder  
were withdrawn by the Crown.

Mr Harper was found on  
waste ground near the Belfast  
docks the morning after the  
attack.

Gunner Mercer was said to  
have gone back and beaten Mr  
Harper further after he had  
knocked him out. Counsel for  
Gunner Robb said the trouble  
apparently began because his  
superiors refused to allow him  
to see his parents who were  
passing through Belfast.

## Two installed as Knights of Garter

By Philip Howard

The Queen yesterday invested  
and installed two new Knights  
of the Garter in the oldest order  
of Christian chivalry in Eng  
land, which has become a  
potent symbol of English  
nationalism.

At the investiture in the  
throne room of Windsor Castle  
the Queen buckled the blue and  
gold garters on the left legs of  
Lord Cresswell and Marshal of  
the Royal Air Force Lord  
Elworthy in symbolism of  
Christian brotherhood more  
than six centuries old. The  
prelate of the order, the Bishop  
of Winchester, exhorted them  
to wear the garter "in  
memorial of the blessed martyr,  
St George".

At Windsor, at least, there is  
no inclination to substitute St  
Alban, St Patrick, or anybody  
else for that muscular Christian  
patriot saint who has been a  
source of the town's fame and  
prosperity for so long.

After a luncheon off gold  
plate in the Waterloo Chamber,  
the knights, their Sovereign  
and members of her family  
made their annual procession  
down the hill to the lower  
ward and the installation ser  
vice in St George's Chapel.

Walking two by two, as  
anciently decreed, in sweeping  
mantles of deep-blue velvet and  
plumed hats, the elderly  
knights looked impressive, but  
unfitted for the athletic and  
amatory activities for which  
the order was originally  
founded. As constable and  
governor of Windsor Castle,  
Lord Elworthy usually leads  
the crocodile. This year he  
had to march with his brother  
Knights of the Garter.

Accordingly, the procession  
had to be led by the governor  
of the Military Knights of  
Windsor, the "poor knights",  
soldiers of gentle birth who by  
reason of age or infirmity were  
grown more fit for prayer than  
war. The Knights of the  
Garter idly long ago appointed  
them as substitutes to kneel in  
for them at the tedious chore of  
daily Masses.

These distinguished old  
soldiers are the only people left  
who still wear the scarlet uni  
form of unattached officers and  
officers on half pay chosen for  
them by William IV in 1834.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor.

Their governor, Major-General  
Sir Edmund Hakeville Smith,  
was indisposed. So the proces  
sion was led proudly by the  
acting governor, Brigadier  
William Robinson, a magnificent  
octogenarian, who has been, so  
to speak, always a bridesmaid,  
never the bride at the Garter  
service for many years.

After the new knights were  
duly installed with more prayers  
in the name of St George, who  
led aside the fear of man and  
them by William IV in 1834.

the knights remembered their  
illustrious companions who have  
died since they last met in St  
George's: Lord Casey, Lord  
Avon, Lord Cobham, the Duke  
of Portland, and the super  
numerary royal knight, Prince  
Paul of Yugoslavia.

Large crowds gathered as  
usual to watch this ancient  
piece of royal theatre. It ended  
a particularly busy 10 days for  
Windsor, which is always busy  
with the monarchy business in  
the summer.

## Five-year wait for arthritic patients

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

The replacement of arthritic  
joints has been improved techni  
cally since the first hip joint  
was successfully replaced 15  
years ago, but the waiting  
period for an operation can be  
as long as five years.

Surgery, which now covers  
knee, ankle and finger joints,  
with the possibility of elbow,  
wrist and shoulder operations  
being added soon, relieves pain  
and improves mobility, the  
Arthritis and Rheumatism  
Council said yesterday in a  
report marking the beginning  
of National Arthritis Week.

The report said that the aver  
age waiting time in Britain was  
14 months, but even urgent  
cases had to wait for three  
years in some areas. There were  
great differences between  
regions: Liverpool and Sheffield  
were the worst areas, with an  
operation rate of only 57 per  
cent of the national average.  
Birmingham had a 79 per cent  
rate, Oxford 82 per cent, Man  
chester 85 per cent and New  
castle upon Tyne 91 per cent.  
In Wales, the operation rate was  
77 per cent.

Orthopaedic surgeons thought  
that delays were due to pres  
sure on surgeons' time, lack of  
operating-theatre time and  
shortage of beds. Other factors  
were the shortages of nurses  
and anaesthetists and lack of  
beds specifically designed for  
arthritic patients.

Some surgeons thought that  
too much time was spent in  
seeing out-patients who did not  
need surgery. Such cases, they  
suggested, should be the respon  
sibility of general practitioners  
or rheumatologists.

The report said that the  
delays meant that surgeons had  
to decide on who should have  
a joint replaced, judging the  
separate claims of those who  
were economically or physically  
dependent, young or old.

A *Walking Miracle*, (Arthritis and  
Rheumatism Council, 8-10 Charing  
Cross Road, London WC2H 0RN;  
35p).

## Formula for peace in television dispute

By Kenneth Gosling

A formula for settling the  
dispute that cost Thames Tele  
vision its jubilee coverage last  
week and led to a backlog of  
programmes awaiting screening  
will be put to workers at the  
company's Teddington studios  
today.

Details were worked out over  
the weekend in meetings be  
tween senior Thames manage  
ment and officials of the Asso  
ciation of Cinematograph, Tele  
vision and Allied Technicians.

The union represents 24  
female production assistants  
who are claiming extra payment  
for operating a new editing  
technique.

If the dispute is not resolved  
today it will mean that 400 techni  
cians, who have been idle for  
more than a fortnight, will be  
laid off.

"We cannot go on as we have  
been, paying highly skilled  
operatives for doing nothing",  
a Thames representative said.  
"The cost so far has been  
£250,000."

Any agreement reached must,  
it is understood, include the  
method of "time code" edit  
ing: it has been in force for  
the past two years. "If we  
gave it up", the representative  
said, "we could not get any of  
our material edited outside the  
building. Our own editing  
suits are jam-packed."

Much recorded material is  
awaiting editing, including epi  
sodes of the popular series  
*Rock Follies*.

Thames pointed out yesterday  
that the agreement with the  
union dated back two years, pre  
ceding phase one of the pay  
policy. "So we were able to pay  
the people who it was obvious  
from the start would do extra  
work, the engineers who inven  
ted the system and the editors,  
but it was not envisaged there  
would be extra work for the pro  
duction assistants. They worked  
it for 12 months without extra  
pay."

"We took a scheme to the  
Pay Board and they threw it  
out."

## v attempt to stop US key going to terrorists

campaign to stop the  
money from the United  
terrorist organizations.  
ern Ireland is to be  
d. The decision is a  
f a recent visit to  
by leaders of the  
peace movement, who  
minent politicians, in  
Senator Edward Ken  
vernor Hugh Carey and  
ew Young, the United  
Ambassador to the  
American politicians re  
their plea for Irish

Americans to stop providing  
financial support for the ter  
rorists.  
It was agreed to spread the  
peace movement's message by  
setting up groups all over the  
United States and distributing  
the movement's newspaper,  
*Peace by Peace*.  
The peace leaders will return  
to the United States later this  
month to complete details of  
the campaign. In a statement  
they said that paramilitary or  
ganizations would continue so  
long as there was massive finan  
cial support from America.

## Talks on Ulster police attitudes sought by SDLP

From Our Correspondent  
Belfast

The Social Democratic and  
Labour Party is to seek a meet  
ing with Mr Kenneth Newman,  
Chief Constable of Northern  
Ireland, to discuss matters  
which the party says are in  
hibiting full acceptance of the  
impartiality of the police.

The party says that it would  
like in particular to discuss the  
apparent failure in some parts  
of Northern Ireland to bring  
anyone to justice for serious  
sectarian murders.

## members of group for theft

members of the punk  
oup, The Clash, were  
magistrates at Morpeth,  
berland, yesterday,  
ending the weekend in  
las Headon, aged 22,  
and John Mellor,  
singer, whose stage  
Joseph Sumner, were  
appeared before the  
ates on June 3 on theft  
but they failed to  
bail. They were taken  
peth at the weekend  
London and held in

riday Mr Mellor, of  
Hill, London, admitted  
pillows and towels,  
at £26 from an hotel  
sined 500. Mr Headon,  
sbury Park, London,  
d stealing a door key  
key ring from the same  
nd was fined £40.

## achutist lives r crash

Harry Cookson, aged 20,  
fall parachutist, survived  
0 foot plunge to the  
when his parachute  
as a tangle of ropes  
k at Kirkbridge Airfield,  
ia, on Sunday.  
Cookson is in a Carlisle  
d with broken legs, a  
ed arm and collar bone  
and injuries.

## Conflict over revitalized Covent Garden goes on

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

It London wanted to give  
itself a lasting jubilee present  
it could surely make no better  
choice than to revitalize the 96  
historic and beautiful acres of  
Covent Garden, which has been  
quietly decaying since long  
before the market moved out  
two and a half years ago. No  
single project would do more  
to enhance the attractions of  
the capital or to prove that  
there is still life and hope in  
the inner cities.

But when and how will it  
happen? Ten years and three  
master plans since it first  
addressed itself to that ques  
tion, the Greater London Coun  
cil is still in conflict with  
Camden and the City of West  
minster and with local busi  
nessmen and residents. The  
latest public inquiry was held  
as recently as last March.

The issues are complex and  
redious but, broadly, the GLC  
has dropped nearly all the  
redevelopment proposals in its  
1968 plan, which would have  
effectively turned the area into  
a motorway lined with office  
blocks and hotels.

Westminster City Council  
thinks the pendulum has swung  
too far against commercial ex  
ploitation, and that to attempt  
to finance large-scale renovation  
without adequate rate revenue  
will prove a drain on public  
funds. Residents fear that those  
sentiments will be echoed by  
the new Conservative admini  
stration in County Hall.

"We are not being greedy",  
Mr James McNichol, a leader  
of the Covent Garden Commu  
nity Association, insists. The  
association has campaigned  
vehemently for what it calls a  
balanced community, with an  
adequate proportion of low-cost  
housing and jobs for local  
people.

"We have people coming into  
our office every day, inquiring  
about commercial space", he  
adds. "One can feel sympathetic  
to most of them individually,

but all together they form a  
flood."

Obviously we recognize that  
some streets, like Long Acre,  
will always be mainly commer  
cial. So what we must do is  
fight for the remaining resi  
dential streets and for shops to  
service them."

One obstacle, he says, is that  
the owners of many derelict  
and semi-derelict buildings are  
refusing to sell the freeholds,  
in the hope that one day they  
may get permission for profit  
able redevelopment. They will  
offer only short leases, with re  
novation clauses, which attract  
the more expensive sort of  
shops and professional offices  
but preclude their use for  
housing, workshops, or local  
stores.

Already some parts of Covent  
Garden, such as Floral Street,  
have been described in glossy  
magazines as future "trendy"  
areas. The results are begin  
ning to show in the form of  
studios and antique shops, wine  
bars and restaurants, and  
offices for advertising and pub  
lic relations firms.

There seems little reason to  
doubt that the GLC's own multi  
million-pound rehabilitation of  
the Central Market building  
will be a huge commercial and,  
with any luck, an aesthetic suc  
cess, and will act as a catalyst  
for the surrounding area. It is  
not difficult to visualize the  
rows of former fruit and vege  
table stores transformed into  
shops and pavement cafes that  
would bring much-needed style  
and grace to the West End.

Against such pressures, the  
association might be seen to be  
fighting a losing battle. Its  
critics say Mr McNichol and his  
colleagues are hopelessly ideal  
istic and that to try to re-create  
the sort of mixed village they  
have in mind, in the heart of  
London in the late twentieth  
century, is not feasible.

But on one thing everyone,  
even perhaps belatedly the  
GLC, is agreed. Covent Garden  
emphatically does not need yet  
another master plan.

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## HOME NEWS

### Whitehall review committee facing a difficult selection task

## Two opposing views about recruitment of future 'high fliers' for Civil Service

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service is about to begin a thorough investigation into the way its future "high fliers" are recruited, trained and groomed during the early years of their Whitehall careers.

A team from the Civil Service Department, led by Mr Peter Coster, an assistant secretary, has just completed a statistical analysis of the administration trainee scheme. It was introduced in 1971, in the wake of the Fulton Report, as the new entry grade for young men and women destined for top posts in government service.

A committee, chaired by Mr John Moore, a deputy secretary in the department, has been appointed to review the scheme's findings. Its membership includes one outsider, Mr Ralph Hopps, former personnel director of the National Westminster Bank, and a second is being sought.

In addition to Dr Fergus Allen, First Civil Service Commissioner, and Mr Clifford Barnfield, a CSD under secretary coordinating the Administration Trainee Review, as the exercise is officially known, the bulk of the committee consists of principal establishment officers from a representative spread of ministries. They include Mr Ewen Broadbent (Defence), Mr Derek Andrews (Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), Mr Ivor Manley (Energy), Mr Ronald Matthews (Health and Social Security), Mr J. E. King (Welsh Office) and Mr George Mowles (Environment and Transport).

Behind the committee's terms of reference lie a host of contentious issues. The social origins of the highest Civil Service and the degree to which it has attracted arts graduates from the ancient universities has dominated public and parliamentary discussion about Whitehall. The debate is between two strongly argued points of view: those who hold that the requirements of high policy-

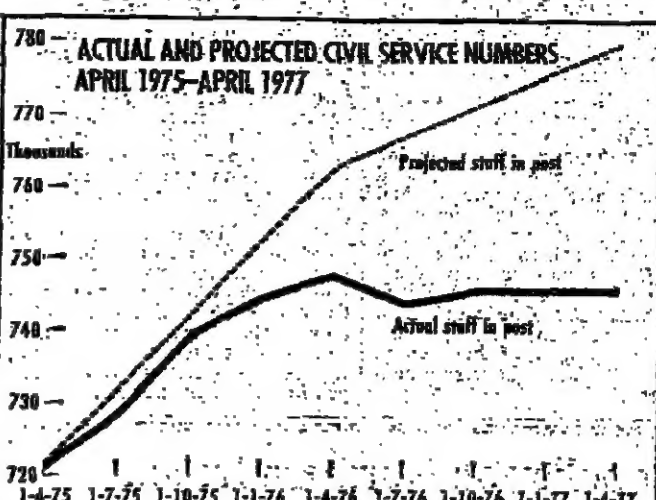
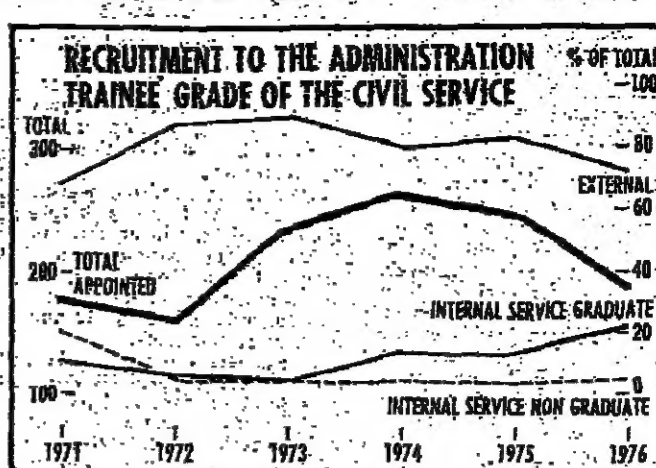
making demand that the Civil Service should recruit the best university-trained minds whatever their discipline and groom them through rapid promotion to become policy advisers to ministers, and those who assert that such an allegedly elitist and generalist emphasis is socially divisive, ignores talent in the middle ranks and is inappropriate for the management tasks which are a growing feature of the contemporary Civil Service.

Before 1971 the key recruitment grade was that of assistant principal, with about 90 successful entrants each year. The administration trainee scheme was designed to achieve a larger and broader intake with fast streaming decisions delayed for between two and four years.

Between 170 and 270 trainees have been recruited annually. About four fifths of them have been fast streamed, in contrast to the estimate of a third made when the scheme was introduced. Particular emphasis has been laid on the promotion of "in-service" candidates drawn from the executive grades. There have been fewer successes from those sources than the Civil Service Commission would have liked, but every successful internal candidate is offered a post, a rule that does not apply to graduates recruited from outside.

The review committee will examine with particular care the past history of promotions from executive grades illustrated in the accompanying graph. A powerful element in their thinking will be the increasing proportion of graduates entering the Civil Service as executive officers, which has grown from 5 per cent in 1965, 17 per cent in 1970, and 28 per cent in 1973 to 41 per cent in 1975.

Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the Home Civil Service, told the Commons Select Committee on Expenditure last month that planned changes in Whitehall training would recognise the need to provide the new



type of executive officer with better career opportunities. His remarks pointed towards a solution for the review committee's dilemma of broadening access to the higher Civil Service while sustaining the stream of intellectual excellence provided by direct entry graduates.

The committee is unlikely to accept the suggestion of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents middle management grades, that all recruitment should be res-

tricted to executive officer level and that the Civil Service Selection Board, which examines candidates for administrative traineeships by a series of tests and interviews, should be abolished. But they could recommend that a smaller graduate entry of about 90 to 30 a year should be placed alongside an improved system of training and career development for executive officers as a dual mechanism for filling top posts in Whitehall.

## Downing post for PC annoy union

By Tim Jones

The Civil Service yesterday called for an urgent inquiry into the appointment of 10 Downing Street, the officer who stood guard for the Prime Minister's residence for 16 years, to be done inside.

The union said it would consider industrial action to force the government to accept the principle that jobs should be properly advertised.

The union's anger was aroused when Mr Ca said on television that it was a "good idea" to have a "young man" as an "apprentice" in the civil service, who had guarded the prime minister's residence for 16 years, to be done inside.

Mr Leslie Moody, the general secretary, said: "The union regards Mr Ca as entirely innocent of the appointment. We consider his appointment to be a crude example of nepotism and patronage."

Mr Matthews, he said, was retiring with a police pension to take up a worth £80 a week which, by agreement have been to a member of his union.

"The Downing Street guards, in their grin deador to such through appointment at all costs, trampled underfoot union members and the legitimate rights of hundreds of loyal servants," he said.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr Moody said: "I tell you that this has caused deep resentment and anger amongst my members. I do not have to tell you the suggestion of patronage in the Civil Service is anathema to Civil Service unions."

Sandringham queue

Extra gate staff have been engaged to reduce queue lengths to the Queen's visit at Sandringham House. No

## Glasgow still in turmoil after the elections

Glasgow remains shaken by the upheaval in local government last month which brought a pre-emptory end to more than 40 years of almost unbroken rule by the Labour Party and gave the Scottish nationalists the balance of power. The district council elections removed several eminent faces without a ripple on the political pool, and some radical changes in the running of the city are to be expected.

Although the Labour Party won most seats, its previous majority was so reduced that it declined to form an administration. It now has 30 seats, the Conservatives 25, the Scottish National Party 16, and the Liberals, one. The Glasgow socialists were less courageous than their Westminster brethren in accepting a minority situation, although they did secure the Lord Provost's post, and some of the most important council representations on outside bodies.

So far, a hush has fallen over the city. A Labour politician headed by a Labour politician with an effective veto on both sides held by the nationalists. There is also a Labour Party - but to "preserve" wider political ties, the Scottish National Party is inept, a Conservative minority attempting to guide the administration along lines diametrically opposite to the Glasgow tradition and machinery. Few men to the arena set on wrenching politics in Glasgow out of the conventional rut.

At first it seemed that Glasgow belonged to no one; that the district council elections had left the city with a deadlocked and unworkable administration. It then became clear to the city leaders that the "Local Government (Scotland) Act" did not allow any central government intervention because of alleged ineffectiveness. For as long as the council was elected and in operation it had to find its own solutions and make its own compromises. The old council elections came once a year, the new once every three years. In other words, we are stuck with it until the public can make its next judgement on us in 1980, one councillor said.

Given that the nationalists are out to win hearts in west central Scotland for parliamentary ends, they regard their uplift on the Glasgow council from one to 16 seats as a fine chance to show their political maturity. Because of that they might be expected to support broadly socialist policies, but it seems that some secret socialist crows are none the less heading for slaughter. The sale of coun-

## Regional report

### Ronald Faux Glasgow

Oil houses will shortly thus that. The Labour group of selling because it thinks good housing stock would thus reducing the quality. The nationalists modified their original support for selling in favour of measures in investment scheme would be halfway between Labour and Conservative policies.

A compromise is likely between the Tories and nationalists, with two schemes in central houses where the two parties been successful. Each would introduce its own scheme and the results be compared.

The day-to-day running of Glasgow continues outside the council. It is chiefly the long direction, planning and ciple which are being disturbed by the new political situation. That is unfortunate. Glasgow, perhaps more than any city in Britain, depends needs these elements. The has perhaps the worst housing debt in Britain and an increasing call on ratepayers to vice loans. New roads public services were built of new housing, and environmental improvements and new housing was concentrated in multi-storey blocks soulless estates. The derelict remained, the council rents rose and public services was cut. Labour reaped harvest of that unfortunate combination last month, but difficulties remain.

People are leaving the at the rate of 25,000 a year the number of businesses also declining. Some attracted to new towns in parts of Scotland, but it lacked the expense of based in Glasgow. The district rate is 71p in pound, but across the city it is 39p; that is hardly as generous to belong to Glasgow.

The city owes many troubles to its political past and a new hope that an effective partnership can be forged to prove the future. After Scotland is now a three-part nation. Is it too daunting consider that a Scot Assembly could have a political mixture similar to that of new Glasgow District Council.

## Murdered girl thrown from flat

The police were hunting yesterday for a killer who attacked Lynn Counce, aged six, when she got home in Prestgill, Lancashire, from Sunday school. The girl died from asphyxia, due to pressure on the neck, before her body was thrown out of the window of the flat where she lived.

## Policewoman dies

Woman Police Constable Caroline Symes, aged 20, who was based in Chesham, has died in Frenchay Hospital, near Exeter, after suffering severe head injuries when she was struck from her horse.

## Ninety police stations closed

The controversial police reorganization plan in Devon and Cornwall has caused the closure of 90 police stations in past two years.

Mr Richard Thomas, Chief Constable of the two counties, said 134 stations had been reduced to 44 and the reorganization was completed.

## Dead woman named

A woman who was killed after she was struck by a train as it pulled out of Kettering station, Northamptonshire, was named yesterday as Mrs Dorothy Fellow, 45, of Kettering.

# PETER STUYVESANT

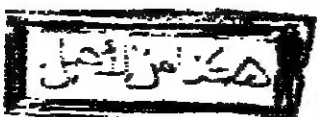


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## RSEAS

ence Notebook by Michael Leapman

decisions may not matter  
ch, but the meeting does

the morning at the  
of the Commonwealth  
leisurely way by  
ugh the rain-soaked  
took to musing  
nature of this con-  
is unlike almost any  
meeting in the  
of the Commonwealth  
to achieve  
be contentious issues  
be issues if the con-  
not taken place.

ators who liken it to  
event or a theatrical  
s are cynicism and a lack  
seriousness. Yet it  
orts contest in that  
of interest only in  
of the event itself.  
ministerial meeting  
upen Communities,  
unusual business to  
like a Geneva confer-  
ce, Rhodesia or the  
there is no barrier  
to be resolved.

Amin: future with  
proceedings opened  
conference to attend  
about whether the  
sator would attend  
me is true of the  
if, whether James  
the deposed Presi-  
chell, should he  
address the meeting  
on: words we shall  
the New Economic  
he Poverty Gap will  
d in hungry bellies.  
the Commonwealth  
Games said in the com-

unique have a real effect, in  
that it could determine whether  
the Games take place.

I do not conclude from this  
that the conference is a waste  
of time. Those who take part  
plainly find it enjoyable and  
intellectually stimulating. But  
I think that those who report  
it err in paying too much atten-  
tion to the political aspects of  
the meeting, and too little to  
the social and personal inter-  
course which is really more  
important.

When it was announced at  
the press centre that the day's  
session would start at 4.30  
instead of 3.30 in the afternoon  
we all assumed, in some cases  
with glee, that the high-speed  
train from Scotland was going  
to be an hour late. Relying on  
King's Cross to confront red-  
faced British Rail officials, I  
found their faces to be only the  
mildest shade of pink, because  
the train was only nine minutes  
behind schedule—because a set  
of points was struck by light-  
ning. Thus it still saved a few  
minutes over normal trains.

As it approached the enor-  
mous red flag which a man was  
waving, in case the driver could  
not find the end of the plat-  
form, some of the more eager  
passengers were already hold-  
ing the doors open, anxious to  
escape from the carriages in  
which they had been enclosed  
for more than six hours. James  
Callaghan was the first to  
driver, to introduce him to  
Pierre Trudeau. A few of the

other delegates told television  
reporters (newspaper reporters  
were not allowed on the plat-  
form—shameful discrimination)  
that it was not to be assumed  
necessarily that the Common-  
wealth Games issue was settled,  
yet.

Security was so thorough that  
the driver and crew who were  
to remove the train from the  
platform were not at first  
allowed through the barrier to  
do so. The heads of government  
sped away to their hotels and  
it could be assumed that the  
hour's delay in resuming the  
conference was to give dele-  
gates time to recover from what  
British Rail called two "full  
restaurant-style meals", con-  
sumed with a lethally short gap  
in between.

One person who has not yet  
presented herself at the confer-  
ence is Margaret Trudeau, the  
estranged wife of the  
Canadian Prime Minister and a  
budding press photographer.  
There had been reports that  
she would be in London during  
the meeting, but she was last  
heard of in Paris.

Officials in charge of accredi-  
tation for journalists were  
warned to give special scrutiny  
to Canadian women photo-  
graphers. There would be no  
objection to giving Mrs  
Trudeau a photographer's pass  
so long as, like everyone else,  
she had a letter from a maga-  
zine or newspaper editor con-  
firming that she was on a  
genuine assignment.

Britain pinning hopes  
on African backing

By David Spenser

In a special private session  
today, Commonwealth leaders  
will tackle the main issues  
which have emerged in their  
week of plenary discussions. The  
most sensitive is human rights,  
with particular reference to  
Uganda. But the most  
important, from the political  
angle, is Rhodesia.

Mr Callaghan and Dr Owen,  
the Foreign Secretary, are  
hoping to win formal African  
backing for their latest attempt  
to secure a negotiated settle-  
ment. A second round of con-  
sultations in Africa is expected  
to be undertaken shortly by the  
Anglo-American Group of  
officials led by Mr John  
Graham.

Although African and other  
Third World leaders at the con-  
ference have said they support,  
or more accurately, will not  
oppose, these tactics, they have  
made it clear that they have  
little or no expectation of  
success.

As the conference nears its  
end, there is no hiding the dis-  
illusion with which the non-  
white Commonwealth members  
view this re-run of the  
Rhodesia saga.

In both instances, Britain,  
in particular, is felt to prefer  
words to deeds. The Prime  
Minister has striven to convince  
Britain's partners of his  
sincerity, but the plain fact is  
that the limitations of Britain's  
power are evident for all to  
see.

The discussion today on  
human rights represents some-  
thing of a test for the Com-  
monwealth. For the conference  
to run its course with no men-  
tion of Uganda would be seen  
by many members as a blow

to the essential spirit which the  
Commonwealth exists to uphold.  
Mr Rumphal, the Secretary  
General, has made it clear that  
occasions arise when it is neces-  
sary to draw a moral line,  
despite the tradition of non-  
interference in member coun-  
tries' internal affairs, if the  
Commonwealth is to survive.

A less serious moral issue,  
New Zealand's sporting con-  
tacts with South Africa, is likely  
to be cleared up today. Mr  
Trudeau, the Canadian Prime  
Minister, said yesterday that the  
formula which he helped to  
draft at Gleneagles over the  
weekend was acceptable to  
Canada and, so far as he knew,  
to the main players.

The new formula, which  
hinges on discouraging sport-  
ing contacts, is understood to  
make a specific condemnation  
of apartheid. The views of those  
not involved in the Gleneagles  
discussions are now being can-  
vassed and a statement may be  
issued today.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the  
Australian Prime Minister, said  
yesterday that the military  
strength of authoritarian  
regimes was growing, while the  
number of nations committed to  
liberal democratic ideals had  
declined.

Although the democracies  
are dispersed around the  
world, our future is funda-  
mentally a collective one", Mr  
Fraser told a luncheon meet-  
ing. "We need to understand  
our interdependence, that we  
draw our strength from one  
another, commercially, politi-  
cally, strategically, and per-  
haps most important of all,  
philosophically. We need to  
state openly our common  
interests and values."

Pressure for  
new deal by  
Third World

Continued from page 1

another Commonwealth group  
being set up to look further into  
the question of a common fund  
to regulate trade in raw  
materials. Fresh negotiations on  
this topic are anyway scheduled  
for November.

One of the most articulate  
expressions of the Third World  
view came at the beginning of  
the economic debate on Friday  
afternoon, from Datuk Hussein  
Onn, Prime Minister of  
Malaysia, who spoke of the  
criminal indifference shown  
by the industrial countries to  
the human rights of the poor  
in the socio-economic field.

In addition to the recom-  
mendation for the establish-  
ment of a common fund, the  
McLarty report calls for fun-  
damental changes in the inter-  
national financial system, more  
aid to the poor from the  
industrialised nations, action to  
help the poor states meet their  
international debts, better  
access for Third World exports  
in the rich markets of the West,  
improvement in food produc-  
tion and rural development,  
and a speeding up of Third  
World industrialization and the  
transfer of technology to the  
poor.

These points have been  
taken up by Mr Michael Man-  
ley, the Prime Minister of  
Jamaica, in a speech to the  
Royal Commonwealth Society  
at the end of last week. He  
called for a stand to be made  
on the systematic changing of  
the rules which now govern  
access to the resources of the  
international financial institu-  
tions.

Mr Carter shrugs off  
Soviet criticisms

Washington, June 13.—Presi-  
dent Carter insisted today that  
he would keep up his fight for  
human rights throughout the  
world when he was tackled at a  
news conference about Soviet  
allegations that his attitude  
meant he was aligned with foes  
of East-West détente.

"The Soviet reaction against  
me personally is . . . mis-  
placed", Mr Carter said. "I  
have no hatred for the Soviet  
people. . . . Perhaps I am a  
scapegoat."

He gave a pledge to continue  
his worldwide campaign for  
human rights regardless of pres-  
sure or criticism. Noting that  
Moscow accused him of intrud-  
ing into Soviet internal affairs,  
he said: "So be it."

He came to the defence of  
Mr Anatoly Shchiransky, a  
computer specialist who tried  
to emigrate to Israel in 1974  
and was arrested in March after  
a Soviet newspaper accused  
him of working for the Central  
Intelligence Agency. Mr Carter  
said flatly that Mr Shchiransky  
never had a relationship, sub-  
versive or otherwise, with the  
CIA.

Allegations in the Soviet  
press that Mr Carter had  
aligned himself with enemies of  
détente are viewed here as an  
early defence against expected  
complaints about treatment of  
Soviet dissidents at the con-  
ference on the Helsinki agree-  
ment to be held in Belgrade in  
October.

A preliminary meeting to set  
the agenda for the conference,  
which will discuss implementa-  
tion of the 1975 agreement, is  
due to begin in the Yugoslav  
capital on Wednesday.  
President Carter doubted that

his human rights campaign had  
harmed détente and noted that  
the United States and the Soviet  
Union were still negotiating for  
strategic arms curbs and pre-  
paring to begin talks on a  
possible comprehensive nuclear  
test ban treaty.

He said Mr Paul Warnke, his  
arms negotiator, would open  
talks with the Russians within  
the next week on his call for the  
demilitarization of the Indian  
Ocean.

On human rights, the Presi-  
dent said he had never singled  
out the Soviet Union or critic-  
ized Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet  
party leader. He felt his cam-  
paign had been well received  
around the world.

Patrick Brown writes:  
Mrs Rosalynn Carter returned  
to Washington yesterday from a  
two-week tour of seven Carib-  
bean and Latin American coun-  
tries, during which she played  
the part of head of state and  
foreign minister to the manner  
born. The President, who met  
her at the airport, said that her  
trip was "of great significance  
in our country and to the  
peoples she has visited".

Other presidents have sent  
relatives on foreign trips before.  
Mrs Nixon, for instance, went  
on tour of South America. But  
there are few precedents, if any,  
of a president sending his wife  
into formal negotiations with  
heads of state and foreign min-  
isters, with all the trappings and  
official communications being  
issued afterwards.

Some of the countries visited  
by Mrs Carter have expressed  
their dismay. The Brazilians,  
for example, took rather ill Mrs  
Carter's suggestion that they  
should ratify the American Con-  
vention on Human Rights.

ta Government sees  
abilities in wider  
for Commonwealth

herdoud

owering of demo-  
ndia in the Minis-  
brought a huz-  
an to the Common-  
ence in London as  
minister, Mr Aral  
ayee, aged 50, had  
20 years on the  
benches, latterly as  
the nationalist, Mr  
Hindu, Jan Singh

old-mannered man,  
in India as an  
singing poet of the  
age, and also as a  
simple habit. He  
at the same college  
er, who had been a  
it gave it up for  
editing newspapers  
w and Delhi, and

under the influence  
me Prasad Mukher-  
ended the Jan Sangh  
resigning from the  
dependence cabinet

"Iee wanted strong  
topt to stop the  
Hindus from East  
w Bangladesh) be-  
roclities there. Mr  
ho had been his  
etary for a year  
d in 1953, decided  
his work."

ayee sees India's  
foreign policy of  
it as "wholly cog-  
a robust assertion  
interests". "It is not  
concept. It is an  
independence in  
affairs", he told  
total suite. "It is  
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e will judge every  
merits."

a Government, he  
India not only to  
ed, but to appear  
ligned. It wanted  
s with both super-  
I was trying to  
lations with the



Mr Vajpayee: Judging issues on their merits.

United States after the 1971 set-  
back, when the Americans  
turned towards Pakistan. The  
existence of the Indo-Soviet  
treaty, dating from the same  
year, was not an obstacle.

The new Government, is  
generally regarded as much  
warmer towards the Common-  
wealth than Mrs Gandhi's, and  
Mr Vajpayee hopes the Lon-  
don meeting will take some  
initiative about the resumption  
of the North-South dialogue.  
"We regard the Commonwealth  
as a useful institution, and  
would like it to play a greater  
role in international affairs. It  
provides a forum for developed  
and developing countries, and  
can act as a bridge."

He speaks protectively of  
India's nuclear power industry.  
Our explosion (in May 1974)  
was without any fallout. It was  
underground and without vent-  
ing. The nuclear non-prolifera-  
tion treaty is discriminatory in  
character. Those who have  
signed it have explosions. We  
have them in our neighbour-  
hood (in China) and not a word  
of criticism or condemnation  
is heard."

ing to  
ns  
&anda

Correspondent

June 13  
Iustafa Adibi, the  
ice-President, and  
nistor, said today:  
reference to the  
engineer. Mr

tion, that anyone  
Uganda's laws will  
propriate penalties  
n was arrested last  
arge of spying. He  
is British citizen-  
rs ago and took out  
zenship. President  
ask was quoted as  
caution would face  
ibunal, and if con-  
d be executed in  
week.

Mr Idi Damanu,  
representative in  
I Mr Scanlon had  
en executed. He  
en, a fair trial and  
d. For him to have  
and burned, as  
a Kenyan news-  
id mean that we  
e of the jungle."

Seychelles leadership  
nized by Britain

Sign Staff

d the United States  
zed the new Govern-  
chelles, which came  
ter a coup on June

"Moncheam, the  
President deposed  
ndon for the Com-  
conference, criti-  
cism—but said he  
the British people

and would seek political asylum  
here.

He said: "Once again, this  
great country has seen fit to  
sacrifice principle for expedi-  
ency. . . . Under the Order in  
Council signed by Her Majesty  
which promulgated the Sey-  
chelles constitution it is clearly  
stated that I shall be the Presi-  
dent until elections decide  
otherwise. This election was not  
due until 1979."

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## OVERSEAS

### London 'court' hears the case for defence of Soviet civil rights campaigner facing Moscow trial

By David Watts

The "trial" of Professor Yuri Fyodorovich Orlov opened yesterday. But the venue was not one of the plain courtrooms of the Soviet Union but the plush Wedgwood blue and white offices of the Institute of Physics in Belgrave Square, London.

The room, lit by television lights, and the view of the city out of the window, gave the proceedings an optimistic air. But there was nothing to alleviate the panorama of human misery that unfolded before the "court" through the testimony of perhaps the largest gathering of Soviet dissidents ever seen in Western Europe.

Professor Orlov, of course, was not present. He is in Moscow, a forgotten person, where he has been held for four months. So far, he has not been charged but that did not prevent his wife, Irina, from retaining Mr John Macdonald, an English QC, to defend him.

Mr Macdonald has been retained on a retainer by the Soviet authorities. So he decided to conduct the case for the defence in London, and submit the transcript to the Soviet authorities. Soviet courts are

obliged to study all written evidence.

So, when Mr Macdonald opened the case for the defence he was speaking not only to a room full of journalists, dissidents, diplomats and campaigners for human rights but to Mr Aleksandr Tikhonov, the Moscow public prosecutor, who is handling the Orlov case.

The witnesses for the defence included such known dissidents as Mr Vladimir Bukovsky, Mr Andrei Amalrik and Mr Vitaly Rubin and Mr Ramsey Clark, the former American Attorney-General.

Mr Clark, who was obviously deeply affected by the proceedings, moved the hearing from the particular to the general by making an eloquent appeal for human rights all over the world.

Professor Orlov is a founder-member of the Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Agreements in the Soviet Union and it is for this reason that he has fallen foul of the authorities.

Miss Lyudmila Alekseyeva, who worked closely with Professor Orlov in the formation of the group, flew from New York to give evidence.

She told the hearing that from the first they had been completely open about the group even calling a press conference to launch it and sending its reports to the appropriate Soviet authorities.

Professor Orlov was warned by the KGB that what he was doing was unconstitutional. He rejected the warning, on the day the group was formed, and since then the group has issued 19 major reports on violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, ranging from religious oppression, abuse of psychiatry, harassment of those trying to emigrate to oppression of minorities.

Witness after witness gave evidence of the horrors of persecution that those in opposition to the Soviet system suffer.

The defence argued that all of Professor Orlov's activities were in accordance with the Soviet constitution.

As he closed the case for the defence, Mr Macdonald addressed himself to the Soviet authorities, saying that though they could prevent him from attending when and if Professor Orlov is tried, they could not prevent him from making sure that the world knew both sides of the case.



James Earl Ray: hiding in a pile of leaves.

### Bloodhounds track down fleeing killer

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, June 13

Mr James Earl Ray, who was convicted of murdering Dr Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader, in 1968, was recaptured in the mountains of Tennessee early today. He had been on the run for more than two days after escaping from the Brushy Mountain prison. Mr Ray was found lying in a pile of leaves by two bloodhounds and surrendered without a fight. He was only five miles from the prison, but the searchers had been looking for him for several days.

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### Ecevit followers confident of forming government

From Our Correspondent  
Ankara, June 13

The new members of the Turkish National Assembly and Senate were sworn in at special ceremonies here today as Mr Süleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister, submitted his resignation to President Kornat.

In the lobbies, deputies of the social-democratic Republican People's Party expressed confidence that their leader, Mr Bülent Ecevit, who will be asked by the President to form a new Government, would manage to come to power alone, in spite of the fact that he has only 213 seats, 13 short of an absolute majority in the 500-member Assembly.

They thought the way had been paved by Mr Bahri Çomert, a Justice Party Senator, who today deserted to Mr Ecevit's party. If only five Justice Party deputies answer Mr Çomert's call to "profit from

this historic occasion and join me in fighting for this cause", the Republican People's Party would have a majority assured.

Four independent deputies, the one member of the conservative Democratic Party and the three members of the centrist Republican Reliance Party, led by Mr Turhan Feyzioglu, have, even if indirectly, pledged their support to Mr Ecevit. The aim appears to be to exclude Mr Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the pro-Islamic National Salvation Party, who is apparently willing to join a Government with a strong Islamic element.

Mr Demirel hopes to keep his party ranks tight and convince Mr Erbakan, who is embittered at having lost his parliamentary seat, to join in a revival of his "nationalist front" coalition, with the participation of the neo-Nazi Nationalist Action Party.

### Czech critic crosses into Austria and exile

New-Nagelberg, June 13.—Mr Zdenek Myšar, one of the most outspoken critics of the present Czechoslovak Government, and secretary of the Central Committee of the country's Communist Party under its former leader, Mr Dubcek, today crossed into exile at the Austrian frontier town.

Mr Myšar, with his wife, was encouraged to leave by the Czech authorities, and with his departure the Charter 77 protest movement loses another leading spokesman.

"I am glad to be in Austria," Mr Myšar said in the blazing sunshine. "The weather is lovely and I hope that everything else will also go well." —Reuter.

## In brief

### Girls beaten to death in sleep

New York, June 13.—Three girl guides, known as Girl Scouts here, were found beaten to death in their sleeping bags at a summer camp in Locust Grove, Oklahoma, today.

The girls, aged eight, nine and 10, had been taking part in a week's holiday with about 100 others.

### \$29 a year

Geneva, June 13.—About a third of the estimated world population, some 650 million people, were still subsisting on annual incomes of \$20 (\$29) or less, Mr Bradford Morse, administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, said here.

### \$7m Kennedy library

Boston, June 13.—Mrs Jacqueline Onassis, widow of the late President Kennedy, and Senator Edward Kennedy, his brother, took part in an outdoor ceremony today to launch the building of a \$7m memorial library here.

### Carta millions

Washington, June 13.—Sir Peter Ramsbottom, the British Ambassador, joined congressional leaders at a ceremony here closing the exhibition of the original copy of the Magna Carta, lent by Britain last year to mark the American Bicentennial. About 10 million visitors saw the document.

### Nuclear talks open

Washington, June 13.—The United States and the Soviet Union began talks here aimed at the banning of nuclear weapons tests. The two working groups were set up after the talks in March between Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader.

### Lassa tests negative

Tests on a six-year-old boy who it was thought might have Lassa fever have proved negative, the Department of Health said in London yesterday. The boy, who stopped briefly at Gatwick during a flight from Nigeria to Canada, was admitted to hospital in Toronto with fever symptoms.

### Cuba-bound

Havana, June 13.—American officials flew to Cuba today by way of Canada to prepare the offices which will house the first American diplomatic mission in Cuba for more than 16 years.

### Soviet satisfaction

Moscow, June 13.—The Soviet Union announced today it had completed the sowing of spring grains and other crops and said they covered an area of 373 million acres.

### Paul Newman in crash

Cincinnati, June 13.—Paul Newman, the actor, escaped injury in a sports car race in Ohio, when another car flipped into the air and landed on top of the one he was driving.

## Kyrenia still has charm but not much business

From Robert Fisk  
Kyrenia, June 13

You can tell how proud the Turkish Cypriots have become of their self-proclaimed federated state before you step on board the Russian-built hydrofoil to Kyrenia—or, as the Greeks call it, Girne, as the Turks call their town.

There is a middle-aged Turk who works in Australia, but whose Turkish Cypriot wife has insisted on a holiday in her home village near Nicosia, five young left-wing Turkish Cypriot students from Istanbul University, and a handful of Turkish Cypriot businessmen from Ankara. All of them tell you how much you will enjoy Cyprus although there are tourists on the boat from Meris.

"peace operation" in 1974, and you try to forget the coloured posters on sale in Meris of Turkish soldiers throwing hand grenades at a map of Cyprus.

The chief mate, Mr Mustafa Carabaca, from Morphou, delights in exercising his crisp English on captive Britons. "Were you in Girne before?" he asks. "Girne is beautiful, and there was no damage during the peace operation. You know how we lived before? Do you know how we were treated? For two years, I could not leave my street in Morphou. The Greeks killed my two brothers."

"They wanted to wipe us out. They were very good at their economy. They knew how to make money—but they were no good at fighting."

At this, Mr Carabaca claps his hands. "But we won, and things are different. Now the

Greeks go round the world crying. He wrings his hands in mock anguish. "They forgot that Turkey is only 50 miles away from Girne."

Kyrenia was once the flower of the island's tourism industry, the most beautiful town in Cyprus with more than 90 per cent of the business interests in Greek hands. Today there is not a Greek Cypriot left there.

The little semi-circular harbour beside the Venetian fortress still looks as it did before Cyprus was divided; and the Turkish Cypriot immigration officials point to the nearest restaurant on the quayside the moment you land, obligingly restraining from stamping your passport when you tell them of the difficulties it could cause you later on the Greek side.

But Kyrenia, despite its surface familiarity, has changed quick in the past three years.

Naturally, visitors should come to Kyrenia prepared for

changes—for the Turkish vessel in the harbour deflected and aircraft steel-belted crews at the docks; for the yachts along the

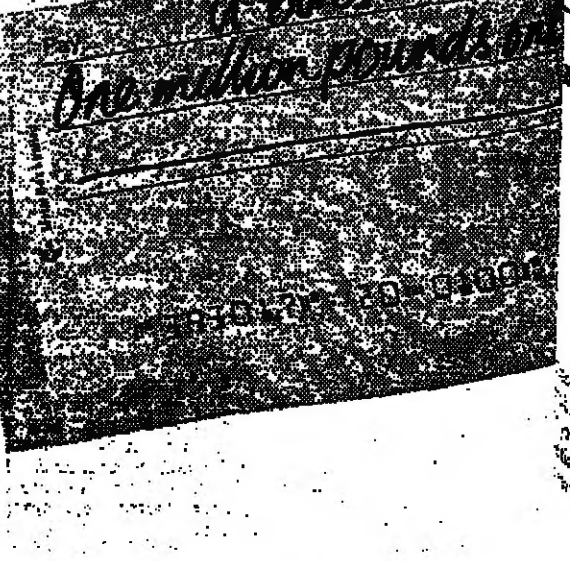
beach in need of repair for the old Greek church above the sea broken back windows locked doors; for the

seeds of Turkish in every desert Cyprus village between Nicosia and Nicosia, with the lounging on the bank wharves Greek Cypriot

No-one knows how key's staggering econ good on sustaining Cyprus. But it is likely long time before there—hard-working their way, brave have come to love I can expect the new Greek Cypriots so quickly and in such so short a time ago.

...80,000 m<sup>2</sup> of super-stressed multi-panelled flexiglass over a concretion-coated plasteel frame and the architect thinks he could get a design award, sir, sign here...

National Westminster  
Chapman North Branch  
35 Chapel High Street London SW1





## Optimistic trends in investment plans 1977 and 1978

## ad of rabies by mink

## put at Leyland helps future prospects

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.

## Clearing up uncertainty over right of postmen to strike

Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said during question time—To Labour cheers—that he intended to propose amendments to the Bill, but he would not expect Post Office workers to engage in industrial action without fear of incurring criminal prosecution.

Mr Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester) asked the Minister whether he intended to consult the Liberal Party as to whether they will support such legislation.

In answer to the obvious belief of the Lord President of the Council (Mr Michael Foot) that the general public would be annoyed if they have their mail interrupted so that Post Office workers can pursue their own interests in other countries, could he not make an arrangement for the Post Office monopoly to be broken so that users who are not in the country could rely on other organisations?

Mr Varley—The Post Office monopoly will not be broken until the Government have made the arrangements. We will be consulting a wide range of views including the Post Office itself, the General Post Office Users' Consultative Committee.

As to the arrangement that exists between the Government and the Liberal Party exists by the time I bring forward proposals, we will be consulting the Liberal Party, too. I hope to bring forward proposals as soon as possible.

Mr John Dwyer (Thurrock) asked the Minister (Mr Peter Lilley)—The Post Office workers recently gave their support to the people out on strike at the Grunwick dispute. What action does Mr Varley propose in view of the fact that at least 50 people have been arrested and charged with breaching the order to ensure that the recommendation of the Advisory Commission is followed? Will the Government carry out and this other and unnecessary industrial dispute is brought to an end?

Mr Varley—I have heard that there has been difficulty at Grunwick today. I have not received any official report. The Government will be considering the matter.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham) asked the Minister—Will the Government consider whether he can be of assistance.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham) asked the Minister—Will the Government send to include the right of Post Office workers selectively to black out political grounds?

## Arrest of pickets: MPs seek to discuss issue

## s future prospects

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results of the *in vitro* studies.

## Link between UK's self-interest and Third World growth

about this. The decision of the Appeal Court in the Courtes case has been a great Office for the right to strike in donbr and this was a right we always thought existed, and which the previous Conservative Government thought they were going to remove. We are trying to remove the uncertainty.

Mr. Ian Gough (Eambsay, C.)—Since there is no monopoly for the Post Office in the collection and delivery of letters, why would they use the opportunity of this legislation to remove the monopoly in the collection and delivery of letters?

—Varley—No, I will not do that. It is not what will be told in due course I am trying to clear up the uncertainty.

When there was a strike of the Post Office staffs in 1971, the Conservative Government took no action and no legislative changes were made at that time, nor, as far as I know, have they been made since when there was a selective postal boycott of France in 1973. They must not have double standards.

The Commons Select Committee on Overseas Development said trade as vastly more effective than aid in promoting development. Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C.), said when he opened the debate on this subject:

He said that it could not be disputed that the gap between the relatively rich and the poor in the world was widening. Not so long enough a decade ago, was widening still further and that frustration in many parts of the world was giving rise to civil war.

It was imperative for the survival of those in the industrialized West that that despair should be understood and that the necessary steps be devised to overcome it. The export of primary products remained the main source of earnings for many of the countries and their lifeline for imports.

There might be short-run advantages for industrialized countries in a rise in the price of primary products low but the long-term advantage to be gained from fair and stable prices was expanded.

He said that the staffs of the Post Office could grow and be chasing power if they could grow there was a direct relationship with jobs and income. The staffs of the Post Office industry had to be getting to know more and more what the world needed and selling it. It was not enough to make an effort in selling in the Kingdom goods the developed countries needed to export. The staffs of the Post Office had to have a better relationship with United Kingdom and the world economy.

Mr. Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North West Norfolk, C.) said that the Post Office was a permanent agency had arisen a great deal of study and a suggestion that there was a need for a permanent agency.

Mr. Frank Bailey (Sheffield, Lab.) said that the Post Office was involved in commodity agreements and that it was a difficult, but the criticism selected committee, which endorsed, had been the fact that the Post Office staffs

## Talks over aerospace cooperation projects

Now that Britain had the largest aircraft industry in western Europe under one ownership it was necessary to consider how to maintain an independent British aircraft industry providing maximum employment and profit for the country. Mr. George Brown, Minister of State for Industry, said during question time.

Mr. Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) had asked the Minister to say whether it was made upon Government support for civil aircraft construction.

Mr. Brown said that the aircraft industry was the largest export one of the main talking points amongst manufacturers' politicians and Members of Parliament. He said abroad has been that the British Government have got no policy to move towards civil aerospace.

His friend Mr. Kaufman yet made up his mind whether it is the Government's intention to produce a new industrial collaboration with other countries?

The responsibility of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Our investigations suggest that there is hardly case. Whitehall is a cluster of competing baronies the rivalry and strengths which determine existing policies.

The committee were deeply disappointed at the Government's position on the subject. The view made about the creation of a trade development agency for the Caribbean. Nowhere has the Government's attitude to the conduct of the British aid and trade policy been so starkly revealed as in official statements on the question of commodity stabilization.

Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development (Lancashire, South, Salford, C) said that as the North-South divide emerges from them they must not deceive themselves.

There was a great deal of effort and time in the last few years and the International Economic Cooperation meetings in Paris but the results had been in general a

... that the only initiative could take were joint ones.

Sir George Sinclair (Dorset, Bournemouth, S) said that governments of developing could help their own people improve their standard of living by increasing their arduous employment by encouraging and assisting development of their own industries, by reducing low-cost logistics, and to adapt new their needs.

Mr. Robert Rhodes (Dorset, Bournemouth, S) said that people died every day through malnutrition or the results. That depressing and terrible situation.

After the expenditure of treasure and the use of effort to get the world on a new scale, the situation was far from it had been, even a ago, and was deteriorating.

British Governments (the one that none have begun to get

Mr. Kauffman (Manchester-Andover, La.)—He obviously attended a different *Pearl Air Show* than the one I did where the British Aerospace had a display of its shipbuilding and the British Aerospace charter under public ownership attracted admiration and support from the audience.

When I attended the Prime Minister's Luncheon on Saturday I found that France has now found it necessary to renege on its shipbuilding and its aircraft industry in order to deal with the problems.

Discussions took place on Friday between British Aerospace and its continental partners to explore the possibility of a feasible, commercial, and profitable arrangement.

Mr. Helene Hymann (Weldway and Hatfield, Lab.)—The employment situation at British Aerospace at Hatfield is desperate. When are the consultations likely to come to a conclusion? Will there be a decision in respect of the HS146?

Mr. Kaufman—The general consultations should come to some initial conclusion by the end of the month. Any business to discuss the HS146 in particular with one of the members of the committee of British Aerospace on Saturday. The possibilities for the BS146 are being examined in a particularly positive way.

Mr. John Langford-Holt (Stewart, Lib.)—What is his policy?

Mr. Kaufman—Now that we have increased incomes among the majority of the people of a country in order to provide the country with basic needs which could become the basis for self-generated economic wealth, why if people had the opportunity to change the way the world economy have the ability to develop its own potential.

The relation of aid policy to human development is of paramount importance. There tended to be a view held by a number of people, including Mr. Bernard Levin, that the world should be run on the basis of applying double standards, but the record showed that there could be no justified accusation of double standards either to the Government or the Labour Party.

For an aid administration it had to be a realistic approach. It was not MBE important, they were not going to be the main ground in the developing tri-les.

Mr. Richard Luce (Shoreham) said the case for aid had been made for years by evidence of misuse of aid and its expense on too many grandiose projects. He said that the Government should go towards the real countries and the really people, with the greatest care and attention.

Mr. James Johnson (Kingston, Wul. West, Lab.) said the aid side issue. The third world only advance if there was a sound economic stability in the third world.

The largest aircraft industry in the Western Europe under one ownership is the British Aircraft Corporation, an independent, viable British aircraft industry which will provide maximum employment in our factories. It is also the largest aircraft industry for the British taxpayer; something that has been lacking in recent years under private ownership.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, W.)—How do the Government intend to deal with the apparent lack of co-operation between the British and French aircraft industries in wishing respectively to export the Conquest and the Sabot S-11 on the one hand and an improved version of the Albion on the other.

Will the hon. member be assured us that in discussing these matters it will be based on a realistic assessment of the true capabilities of the aircraft rather than the political problem of employment in both industries?

Mr Nelson: I am not sure that the issue was clear. It might become impossible to administer the industry if there is no clear expression of public opinion.

In other cases (she continued) it is also possible to ask the questions: is the country concerned a persistent violator of human rights, will what we are in fact doing tend to give greater respect to human rights, how do we best coordinate what we do with the rest of the world, and can we carefully direct our aid to the poorest people in countries which are not doing so well? These are the issues we are helping to create conditions which will promote political advance and the welfare of mankind or are we hindering? It is not a simple matter and some courses are clear but others are not.

She agreed with the committee that there was a most important role for the self-interest and development of third world countries.

If America, Japan, and Germany moved together a large part of the world's aircraft would not only be felt in Yorkshire and Kent but also in Zeist.

Mr Peter Tappin, an foreign spokesman on foreign Commonwealth affairs (Hull) said that the Government's policy was to give stability of prices, of commodity prices, spheres of power. Poverty was a cause of instability.

He favoured a continued national attempt to seek a common approach to the world but the Government were well the time being to proceed with a discussion of this infinitely, plain problem.

He would immediately contribute Britain could not the longer-term solution was to put its own house in order Mr Michael Meecher, Under

in Kampuchea—We are not interested in political aircraft. We are interested in commercial aircraft which can carry goods and make money.

The conflict would not be between the Air Force and the Airbus, but between the XJ-11 and the C-120; if it is commercially possible to make a C-120, we want to assemble the compatible facilities of all the contenders to build the best aircraft.

There is no unwar proper; they

## Prosecuting breaches of Rhodesia sanctions

A total of 27 prosecutions had been initiated under the Southern Rhodesia United Nations Order, Mr Peter Archer, Solicitor General, indicated.

Mr. Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab) had asked if he would publish the number of cases of alleged contravention of the Rhodesia sanctions orders which had been investigated by the Department of Public Prosecutions and the number of cases in which the prosecutions had been initiated, and if he would make a statement on the effectiveness of the Rhodesia sanctions orders.

Mr Archer (Warrington, West, Lab) said that, unfortunately, this had not been published. However, the effectiveness of the sanctions orders was a matter for the Foreign Office.

Mr Hughes—Is he aware that to the layman the decision taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions not to proceed in certain circumstances is a judicial decision?

Since the DPP gives no reason for not proceeding to prosecute, is it a layman's right to expect the department to monitor the DPP's decisions and to advise the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on strong grounds for intervention? Will he undertake to monitor these decisions?

Mr Archer—in relation to any specific case, the DPP is not the DPP, of course so far as it can properly be done we are always prepared to discuss reasons in the House of Commons. I am not sure that Mr Hughes. In relation to the case of Doravost, where the court held there was no case to answer, there

reference to the Court of Appeal.

But where the question is of conduct which is not at present prohibited and ought to be permitted that is a matter for the Foreign Secretary and ultimately for this House.

Mr. Geoffrey Finsberg (Camden, Hampstead, C)—Could he tell the House, as he has said he will publish the information, *roughly* how many cases allow themselves to be the subject of prosecutions?

Mr. Archer—In relation to the Southern Rhodesia United Nations Order there have been five prosecutions. In the case of the Southern Rhodesia Order, the Government have instituted in a further five cases and HM Customs and Excise have initiated proceedings in 17 further

## Steps towards democracy in industry

**Mr Dennis Canavan** (West Stirlingshire, Lab) asked when the Secretary of State for Industry expected to meet the chairmen of nationalized industries for which he was responsible.

**Mr Eric Varley** (Chesterfield, Lab)—I meet the chairmen frequently.

**Mr Canavan**—Did he discuss with the chairmen the implications of the *Daily Mail* attack on British Leyland?

It is obvious that this was a conspiracy against the nationalised industries by the gutter press using lies and forgery to try and topple the Labour Government in the hope of a return to the lawless and extreme Government headed by the Leader of the Opposition whose silence for this whole sordid affair has been conspicuous.

Mr Varley.—The only discussion I have had about the *Daily Mail* is with Lord Ryder who I asked to conduct an inquiry into the affair. Lord Ryder has not reported to me yet but I shall be glad to do so. I shall report to the House. I want to leave it at that.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—Did he discuss Nedo with the chairmen of those industries for which he is responsible and when are we going to get the benefit of his thinking on that report?

Mr Varley—I do not have ministerial responsibility for responding to the Nedo report. I have discussed it informally with the chairmen of those industries where I have responsibility. On the wider implications, I have a mixed view and there is a mixed view about

On the general question of industrial democracy we have laid a Bill before the House and received an unopposed second reading for an assurance that it is a Bill which is in the Post Office, The Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill when it went through this House had a clause which laid a duty on those two departments to bring forward proposals within three months for industrial democracy.

Recently Sir Charles Villiers has made proposals for the British Steel Corporation which the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the steel community are likely to support. A great deal of work is being done.

## Parliamentary notices

**House of Commons**  
Today at 2.30: Coal Industry Bill and  
Financial Provisions) Bill,  
remaining stages.

**House of Lords**  
Today at 2.30: Sexual Offences  
(Amendment) Bill, second reading;  
Sexual Offences (Scotland) Bill and  
Import of Live Fish (Scotland) Bill,  
committee; Amending Amendments  
Bill and Penalties Bill, second  
reading. Debate on right of Soviet  
land emigrants.

## unization of itions

weight of the problem on to the worker and points the finger at him," saying he was not interested in this service.

There would have to be an in-depth study to see how they could change production conditions so that a worker felt he was a producer with an important role to play in the overall production cycle and not just a cog in a wheel. He supported the committee's report.

Mr. Thomas Ellis (Wrexham) said that perhaps three barriers of workers' regarded their work merely as a kind of interregnum to be finished as quickly as possible so that the true business of living could be begun.

The committee report which was approved noted with satisfaction that the Commission was considering the use of directives for future proposals on work humanism. He recommended that the Commission should compile a summary of experiments by companies to make it easier to determine what initial measures could be taken gradually to improve worker participation and increase worker participation.

## Considerable gain for UK from EEC social fund

**Mrs John Grant**, Under Secretary of State for Scotland (Aberdeen Central, Lab.), moved that the House take note of a Common Market Commission document on the European Social Fund.

The Council was required to review the operation of the fund by May 1 and if necessary amend it on the basis of an opinion of the Commission. This document contained the commission's proposals for strengthening the fund.

Since Britain joined in 1973 there had been paid £140m from the fund, roughly 27 per cent of the total allocations made since 1968. Mrs Grant said she doubted that Britain had gained considerably from the fund during her period of membership.

The bulk of the assistance from the fund had been for training and development activities so Britain had a clear interest in securing that the fund should continue to be directed to help regions in difficulties. It was important to ensure that the fund's primary aims in the review were to secure the continuation of fund support for overall national programmes.

"The people who are especially disadvantaged by a type of high unemployment," The Government attached great importance to ensuring that aid from the social fund should continue to be available for those in need. Wherever possible, the fund assistance should not be curtailed in the way the Commission proposals envisaged.

The Government shared concern at the steps which needed to be taken to improve training and employment opportunities for women.

Generally, the changes were of considerable importance and should ensure better operation and hence use of the social fund to help to improve job prospects for workers throughout the EEC.

**Mrs Lynda Chalker**, an Opposition spokeswoman on social issues (Walsley, Con), said that while she warmly welcomed these constructive measures to deal with the appalling level of unemployment, particularly among young people.

She said that the social fund was thoroughly positive. Since its inception it accepted that industrial change was going to mean upheavals, human as well as economic, and sought to alleviate their impact.

## Call for humanization of working conditions

European Parliament  
Strasbourg

The EEC Commission was urged to take a more positive approach towards humanizing working conditions when Mr Carlo Meitz (Luxembourg, L), rapporteur of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education, submitted the committee's report on the Commission's proposals to date.

He said it was regrettable that the Commission was not suggesting any practical action programme. Lord Murray of Gravesend (Lab.), for the Socialist group, said he was glad Mr Meitz had censured the Commission for the toothless and pious nature of their proposals.

He said the speaker should be the shop floor, working in repetitive, boring jobs without any job enrichment.

Mr Henk Vredeling, Commissioner for social affairs, said a catalyst was needed at work in industry, especially on assembly lines.

He realized (he said) the threat, not only physical but also psychological, of monotonous work.

He said the Commission was because there could not continue to shift the

weight of the problem on to the worker and place the onus on him, saying he was not interested in his work.

There would have to be an in-depth study to see how they could change the way of working so that a worker felt he was a producer with an important role to play in the overall production cycle and not just a cog in a wheel. He supported the committee's report.

Mr Thomas Ellis (Wrexham, Lab) said perhaps three-quarters of workers regarded their work merely as a kind of interregnum to be finished as quickly as possible so that the true business of living could begin.

The committee's report which was approved noted with satisfaction that the Commission was considering the use of directives for future proposals on work humanization and recommended that the Commission should compile a summary of experiments by companies to make it easier to determine what initial measures could be taken gradually to improve working conditions and increase worker participation.

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## Wimbledon stage set for giant killing acts in first week

tion, incidentally, have had the sense to abandon last year's important Wimbledon prize money for the championships unless they were granted the same prize money as the men. In allocating prize money along the same pattern in the doubles events, the organizers have taken an overdue step toward prize money patterns imposed on other sports by sponsors and tournament directors in the United States.

It is gratifying to find the publication of *Wimbledon, 1877-1977*, by Max Robertson (Arthur Barker Ltd., 180 rue de France, #4.50). Mr. Robertson is a well-known and well-informed guide to the disparate but compatible pleasures of tennis and antiques. He is particularly good on the latter. He is particularly good in his introductory chapter and he leads us carefully through Wimbledon's history up till 1939, and, at greater length, to the present.

This is mostly a plainly told, factual account, though there are plenty of anecdotal asides. He is particularly good on the grounds and records and statistics. There have, if anything, been done rather too thoroughly. The system of play is explained, but is not necessarily complicated (doubtless the author's knowledge of antique hallmarks led him slightly astray).

There is one illustration, which is illustrated. It does its job responsibly and in view of the book's vast historic sweep, the few pictures are few as the fore- given.

## ledon

McMillan (SA) (3); 3. R. C. Lutz and S. R. Smith (US) (5); 4. F. V. McKair and S. E. Stewart (US) (8); 5. W. Flak (Poland) and R. L. Strockron (US) (—); 6. M. C. Riessen and R. Tanner (US) (—); 7. R. L. Case and C. Masters (Australia) (—); 8. C. M. Passarelli and E. J. van Dillen (US) (—).

## Women's doubles

1. Miss M. Navroftova (US) and Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands) (—); 2. Miss R. Casals and Miss M. Evans (US) (—); 3. Miss D. A. Bothoff and Miss L. S. Kloss (SA) (—); 4. Miss

**Mixed doubles**

1. F. D. McMullan (SA) and Miss M. B. Stone (Netherlands) (21); P. C. Dent (Australia) and Mrs L. W. King (US) (-); 3. M. C. Riessen (US) and Miss F. Durr (France) (-); 4. R. D. Mison and Miss M. Narraivova (US) (-).

# ions advance

D. . . . .

**Prague, June 13.**—The future of the Olympic Games will be the

Paris Montreal Olympics. The conclusion of this inquiry will be made public during the first half of 1974. A preliminary report will provide a formula to protect financial hosts of the Games and for the Olympic Committee against the financial problems put out of the Games. Other points on the agenda will be the situation created by the UNESCO's establishment of a new international organization for sports. The IOC will have to define its stand the Olympic movement must take regarding this new organization in order to avoid a repetition of the conflict which led to the birth of a United Nations organization for sports.

The "Two-Chinas" issue is bound to be discussed at the forthcoming committee. It will give a progress report on the fight against doping. A medical sub-committee set up four months ago have been examining all the new doping methods and the use of electronic their effects. Prince Alexandre de Merode, president of the IOC's medical commission, has said that by the time the committee meets, the word means of detecting the "blood transfusion doping" technique should be in operation.

Under a plan discussed by the Olympic Council today, most of the Olympic Games is to be handed out to small countries for training and equipping their athletes to Sim a year.

Marcello Caetano, of Italy, an expert administrator of the solidarity programme, said in an interview: "Many national Olympic committees need financial assistance from the outside to come to the games from countries where they might least expect to find difficulties. It is very difficult to find a fair formula for giving priority to countries with populations of less than 10 million."

In fact 70 of the 133 national Olympic committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee have less than 10 million people. They include such European countries as Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, which are asked to ask for help from American countries qualifying would include Cuba, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Venezuela and Nicaragua.

In the Caribbean area, Antigua, St. Thomas, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago would get preferential treatment. Many of the Caribbean countries would be in line for a share-out. They include the smaller emerging nations of Guyana, Surinam, Chad, Congo, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Upper Volta.—Agencies.

The Australians are not, however, to be blamed in the least for not declaring sooner, and for a few champions being there, though even though they eventually came off the field, these were only a few, for Essex supporters tend to be ill-informed.

## Australians

Sydney, June 13.—Australia's first venture into international youth cricket could bring exciting new blood into the Sheffield Shield competition and the Test match scene. As a part of a 12-match tour, they will be here for 13 days, Thursday for a 12-match tour of England, lasting four weeks.

The team manager, Warren Saunders, a former Sheffield Shield player, said today: "It appears to be a well-balanced team, which should acquire some experience."

The tour has been organized by the Australian Cricket Board in conjunction with the Britain Australia Society as part of the "Australians' silver jubilee" celebrations. Some of the most promising young cricketers in Australia were chosen by the national selection panel of Phil Rindings, Neil Harvey and Alan Davidson of London.

Possible four or five members of Australia's first team about to meet England could include:

Worcestershire, Combe and P. J. Hayes 5 for 100. M. Sanderson, bridge University, 124. Match abandoned. **SECOND-51 COMPETITION**—Worcestershire, Northamptonshire 11. **MINOR COUNTIES**—Northamptonshire v. Cumberland 147 for 100.

# in quick en's

Edmondson (Australia), best M  
 3; P. C. Dent (Australia), best  
 Farun (N. Zealand), 3-9-63  
 Taylor (GB), best J. Soares (Brazil),  
 6.  
 B. Berran (South Africa), best W  
 Scanlon (US), best 3-8-63  
 Smith (US), best G. Laver (US)  
 3; J. Laver (Sweden), best D.  
 Palm (Sweden), 6-6-63  
 Goffredy (US), best A. Amurta (India),  
 4-2-63  
 A. Panatta (Italy), best  
 B. Milton (South Africa), best  
 6-6-63

[illegible]

Gullikson, of the United States, and Jaime Fillol, of Chile, will be played at Harlingham Club, London, on Saturday.

By Norman de Mequina  
PORTSMOUTH, Hampshire, writes:  
A fine specimen of *hemitus*, are 129 mm  
behind. Middlesex.

A fine spell of bowling by  
Selvey, following Brearley's first  
century of the season, put Middlesex  
in a good position at the end  
of the first over. However, the  
United Services and County  
started starting three hours late  
after overnight rain, but we did  
not have to wait long for some  
thing.

Brearley scored a single off the  
first ball of the day, but should  
have "been run out". Badley hit  
a four but then holed out at mid-  
night. The first century of the  
stone was caught at slip. Gatting  
stayed with Brearley while 27 were  
added in 35 minutes but then fell  
to a fine sliding catch at second  
slip. The wicket was good and  
removed Edmunds as well as  
Greenledge hitting the stumps from  
35 yards.

But Brearley, unharmed, went  
back to his first century of the  
season which came in 43 hours  
included 11 fifties and will put  
him in the top ten. The heart to  
Thursday's Jubilee Test.

## Amiss signing has underlined the emergency facing Lord's today

[illegible]

numbered for those who it is signed by Mr. Packard, the game through all right here, and no strong for 3 I am confident of this is a conviction that the future sort of cricket which Mr. plans cannot last, even now.

This time last year I have seemed a serious West Indian cricketer or batsman from August onwards and out of action, absence passed almost as Croft and Garner to chance against Pakistan, and that which happens the countries that may be lost established Test crick Mr. Packard. In some it pen quicker than others, and to a cricketer like Gled, or Underwood, Chappell, or Holding, cricketers though they game is bigger than any I have seen. It is in fact that the ICC should support. In it, the support cricketer than the English. The revenue to receive annually for matches more of them we to exist. To say, as Gled, and the ICC to help the run-of-the-mill cr was the sheerest nonsense.

know. It is for persons who are not capable that those who may have been so. To some Snow it has provided a large canvas for the young Australian, Rookes, it may deny glorious future playing in the great Test matches and the Chappells and To will not easily forgive that.

If, when the crisis pass we will be in a position improving, a cricketer's all well and good. Moreover now it is in the country, the country everything they can to the lot of their staffs, trials, as well as England some days they are closely together towards for some time. The ear the top players are already in the country, especially when they are as Koo's and Underwood's have been over the last season, by a large benefit.

As for his first England captain I doubt Greig made much, he £100,000 or its equivalent his cricketers. Wh players aspire to such this game as we know as it would be cond no such future.

The delegates at today will be—Australia, Pakistan, C. S. Shroff, R. F. Mehra, Ghulam Pakistan; Asaf Ali, Coto Ahmad, and Yusuf Indira, A. B. N. New.

A. S. Wright, M. C. Co

**Intentions go  
but not in practice**

By Alan Gibson

**CHELMSFORD:** Essex drew with the Australians.

It was astonishing to arrive from a stretched hot Cuzco and find a damp London wet. Then they played under hot auspicious beer. Really hot. I mean; pale bodies and bosoms were gratefully offering themselves to the delayed advantage of Apollo all round the ground. The whole place seemed to melt, like children's wax.

Play began at two o'clock, after the teams had taken an early lunch. At the start the Australians led by 145, with eight second innings wickets in hand. Essex having declared 104 behind in their first innings in the hope of making a match of it. But so little time was left that these good-

Australians played wistfully for a while, then with increasing enjoyment when it became clear the pitch was not tricky, though some water had got under the covers. They declared, just before four o'clock, at 206 for four, thus theoretically setting Essex 311 to win, with, at most, a couple of hours and a bit to go.

The Australians are not, however, to be blamed in the least for not declaring sooner, and though a few chumps gave them the slow hand clap when they eventually came off the field, these were only a few, for Essex supporters tend to be intelligent.

**Australians**  
Sydney, June 13.—Australia's first venture into international youth cricket could bring exciting new blood into the Sheffield Shield competition and the Test match scene. An under-19 party of 15 will leave here for London on

The team manager, Warren Saunders, a former Sheffield Shield player, said today: "It appears to be a well-balanced team which should acquit itself well."

The tour has been organized by the Australian Cricket Board in

Possibly four or five members of Australia's Test team about to meet England could be making

**pleasure**  
**od in theory**  
**ctice**

The Australians had no hope of turning out faster and were glad of the machine, and of the batting practice, and they did not want to lose another match to the country, especially in a Test match week. But they did give the crowd much pleasure with their strokes—especially Hobbs, who—without fear, swung his bat for years and he is a-battered, and Sergeant, the former old Lieutenant-Colonel Walter.

**AUSTRALIANS: First Innings.** 27

W. B. McCosker, b Bayce  
 A. D. Robinson, b Turner  
 C. S. Sergeant, b Achfield  
 K. J. Hughes, b Achfield  
 D. W. Hookes, not out  
 D. D. Walters, not out  
 Extras (b 3, lb 1, nb 4)  
 Total (4 wickets) 200  
 R. J. Bright, "R. W. Mason, b  
 Thomson, M. H. N. Walker and K. J.  
 O'Keefe did not bat.  
 FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-22

Turner 11-1-06 3-0-19  
 1-0-10-0: Acted 17-1-06  
 Exam. 17-2-78-0:

ESSEX: First Innings: 170 for 2 de  
 (K. S. McEwan 100, not out).  
 Second Innings:  
 M. H. Duggan, b O'Keefe  
 M. H. Duggan, b O'Keefe  
 O'Keefe, b McCosker, 2  
 C. A. O'Keefe, c and b O'Keefe  
 K. R. Pratt, b Bright  
 N. Smith, not out.

Extras (1b.5, 2b.4) 1 1  
Total 14 wickets 5 5  
K. E. McEwan, S. Turner, K. J. Boyle, R. J. East and D. L. Acland did not bat.  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-24, 3-56, 4-56.  
BOWLING: Thompson 4-1-8-0, Walker 10-4-23-0, O'Keefe 12-6-3-1, Briggs 4-0-1-1.  
Umpires: W. W. Spence and J. J. J. J. J.

their farewell appearance on the present tour and team rebuilding has already begun with the youth team selection. Most of the players are regular first grade cricketers and they are expected to provide strong opposition

Tony Handrickan has already played Sheffield-Shield cricket for South Australia and scored hundred against New South Wales in only his second match. Dolan a left-arm spin bowler, also from South Australia, is rated by

match spin bowler, as the most promising spinner he has seen. Dolan is close to Sheffield Shield honours at the age of 16 after topping the Adelaide District cricket averages with 25 wickets from five matches.

Other promising birmen are Marsh, of Western Australia, the vice-captain, and Allen, of New

**Wessels stay:  
five hours  
to save Susse**

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS:** with one first-innings hand, are 26 runs behind. A fine innings by Wessels, Susse's South African left-hander, batsman, saved them from a defeat yesterday.

He had batted five, hit 14 fours to be un-138—his first champion-try—four Sussex clos-ers for 52 overs behind Kent.

The Kent spinners, 1 (four for 68) and Rowe (85), did the damage. He had completed a maiden hundred, hitting 247 in batting four times and in his 104.

[illegible]

C. E. Waller, not out  
Extras 1-b 4, w 3, n  
Total 19 wks, 03 c  
FALL OF TICKETS: 1-  
100, 4-100, 5-100,  
100, 6-210, 9-100.  
Bonus points 110 da  
Sussex 3.  
Umpires: D. J. Consta  
Palmer.

**No play yesterd**  
LEEDS: Yorkshire v No  
TAUNTON: Somerset t  
GLOUCESTER: Glou  
Northamptonshire.  
MANCHESTER: Lancas  
ireshire, Leicestershire, .  
Owens.  
THE OVAL: Surrey v

CAMBRIDGE: Combs  
180 P. J. Hayes 3 for  
for 7 M. Sanders  
bridge University, 12  
back 57: R. G. Shaw  
Match abandoned.  
SECOND XI COMPETITION  
LEICESTER: Leicester  
Northamptonshire II.  
MINOR COUNTIES  
KENDAL: Northumb  
7: Cumberland 147 for

South Wales. Phillips, is rated the best found in South Aus last 20 years.

In spite of playing day matches, the boys suffer from lack of against the best English. As well as the national matches and

games have been art  
teams led by Mr  
Dexter, Graves  
D'Oliveira and Cowd  
Youth cricket on  
organized basis has b  
for some years in  
countries, except A  
the A. S. S. R. has  
decided to more int  
to more int











# Henry Moore—a time to reassess

## Shorts win at Cork

The first night of the Proms (July 22) will be broadcast on Radio 3 in quadraphonic sound for the first time. Most other programmes are live in stereo except, I think, the 19th-century music on August 2, which will take Part 1 of this Prom. Part 2 will be at 10.20 pm on August 23, and Part 3, recorded, The Proms on August 30. The 19th-century music will be broadcast: later same evenings. All Tuesday Proms are broadcast: simultaneously on Radio 4.

And none the worse. The fact that all the first were shown in one cinema smaller than those used for the past, making it necessary for the third of the three days programmes to be a re-run of the second, and so affording patrons, not to mention fully attendant critics, a little more time to savour something of Ireland outside Cork is perhaps even to drive a few miles out of the city if it results that the Blarney Stone plastered with lipstick—Stu-

**Matthew Norga**

**Proms first night**  
**in quadrasonic**

The first night of the Proms (July 22) will be broadcast on Radio 3 in quadrasonic sound for the first time. Most other are live in stereo except J. 24, because of a direct relay from Bayreuth of *Tristan*. R. 4 will make Part 1 of this Prom. Part 2 will be at 10.20 pm. Radio 3 recorded. The opera Proms, on August 8, will be broadcast; later same evenings. All Tuesday Proms are broadcast; simultaneously on Radio 4.

members. A strong vocal quartet (Lynda Steel, Gloria J. Watkins, Stuart Kale, Ian Cadogan) helped immeasurably in projecting Stephen Wlodars's *Uncorn's Quest*, a comic suite extracted from a contemporary extravaganza with operatic extravaganzas. The words by Brian Macpherson, sung by the poet (more seriously) in "On a Summer's Afternoon" by the summer's director.

Gramham Belchere. Slender score  
insured that words always  
carried, and both compos-  
ers got inside their very differ-  
ent subjects in a modestly "of-  
time" way. George Rochberg's  
serial-type *Serenata d'Estiva*  
for string trio, flute, harp a-  
guitar demonstrated  
group's feeling for Becks'  
promise, but it was The M  
grave's closely interwoven  
prompts for flute and harp  
that made the most virile  
impression as music.

Joan Chisso

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# TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS

## Weapon that can provide perpetual protection

by Adrian Hope

A registered trade mark can be a formidable legal weapon. Whereas patents and designs offer only ephemeral protection of industrial property—essentially how an invention works and how an article appeals to the eye, respectively—trade marks can offer perpetual protection.

Provided the owner of a registered trade mark prevents it from becoming a generic word—and thus open to legal attack as no longer distinctive of the goods on which it is used—then it is only necessary to continue using it and to pay formal renewal fees every 14 years to maintain the registration validly in force.

By strategic use of a registered mark on its products, a manufacturer can often maintain a commercial lead over competitors, even though patents and designs covering the product have long since expired and left the product free for anyone to manufacture and sell. For instance, although the original patents on xero-graphic plain paper copying have long since expired, leaving the field open for competitors of Rank Xerox, that company maintains its commercial advantage by keeping a tight rein on its trade marks. Likewise, Formica now spends some £300,000 a year on advertising to remind the public that the decorative laminate which bears the registered trade mark Formica originates only from that company.

A trade mark is essentially any identifying mark which becomes associated with some particular item or range of goods. A customer, seeing a familiar mark on a collection of competitive articles offered for sale, inevitably brings experience to bear on the new purchase. Goods with a familiar mark are selected, or avoided, on the strength of the mark which they carry.

Common law offers a degree of protection to any reputable manufacturer who finds rival goods being passed off under his identifying mark by a competitor. No filings or registration are necessary to secure this common law protection, just as an author or artist is automatically protected by the laws of copyright. But just as copyright laws in practice are often hard to enforce, so are the common law rights on the mark of a tradesman.

Official, legal registration of a mark greatly strengthens the owner's position. To secure a registration application is made to the Trade Marks Registry which, like the Patent Office and Science Reference Library, is housed in Southampton Buildings, just off London's Chancery Lane. If the registrar accepts that the mark applied for is registrable (often this involves legal arguments, best put by a qualified trade mark agent acting on behalf of the applicant) the application is allowed and the mark entered in the official register. Unauthorized use of the mark then becomes an infringement of the registration and far easier to prove and curtail.

In brief, once a trade mark is on the official register, along with a description of the goods for which it is registered, any third party who uses it, or something closely similar, without permission on those specified goods is, prima facie, guilty of infringement. This, taken in conjunction with the force of the British consumer laws, gives the trade mark owner power which cannot be overestimated. A salesman asked specifically by a customer for a product by its brand name is legally obliged to sell only that brand-named product. This remains so even if an exactly equivalent and cheaper product is available under a different trade mark.

Only where the customer agrees to buy an equivalent is this acceptable. Thus, if a customer asks for

Coca-Cola and is unknowingly sold "pseudo-cola", then the salesman is at fault, even if the hypothetical pseudo-cola is as good as and cheaper than the real thing. If, to overcome this legal handicap, the makers of the pseudo-cola use a mark similar to Coca-Cola, they are at immediate risk of infringing the trade mark registration.

In many respects, therefore, the consumer protection and trade mark laws join forces to provide cleft stick legal protection for any manufacturer anxious to build up a legitimate reputation by hard work, extensive advertising and a good product. This cleft stick protection can work against a manufacturer offering a sub-standard product under a distinctive mark. The public can equally well learn to recognize and avoid a product by the mark it carries. Because trade mark protection can be permanent—the first laws enabling registration were passed in 1875—there are at present some 250,000 registered trade marks in force. Inevitably these present a minefield of infringement risk for any manufacturer with a new product and the desire to stay on the right side of the law by choosing a new name for it. The only safe course of action for that manufacturer is for him, or an agent or searcher working on his behalf, to refer to the official records of all marks already registered.

Because registered marks are initially classified, according to the goods which they protect, this is not the impossible task that it would at first seem. It is made more difficult, however, largely because of the co-existence in Britain of two quite different classification systems. Although the 1938 Trade Marks Act, which governs all present practice, gave birth to a modern classification system (schedule IV) and made provision for the abolition of the original and cumbersome schedule III classification, the necessary action has never been taken to abolish it.

Then again, because trade marks can be permanent (16 of those registered in the first batch in 1876 were still in force 100 years later) that a modern searcher seeking to clear a new mark must look through the two different and overlapping classifications, which can be arduous. Anyone searching to discover whether a fresh trade mark for textiles is available for registration would need to search through 14 classes of schedule III, in addition to three classes of schedule IV. An industrial chemical search could involve 12 classes of schedule III. Small wonder then that most people with a trade mark problem seek professional advice and aid.

Observers unfamiliar with the complexity of trade marks inevitably see computerization as the simple answer to searching. There is much to be said for entering all the present written records into a computer store for ready access from a registry terminal and this work is already well under way so that eventually details of all the marks registered and in force will be stored in a Viatron computer memory with instant retrieval of all available information on any selected mark.

But although it is likely that computer terminals will be available for installation in the offices of agents and searchers around the official registry and thus operable outside the rather limited and constricting Civil Service working hours, it is a long, and perhaps impossible, step from locating a single selected mark to computer-searching through all existing marks for any likely to conflict with a mooted fresh mark. The antiquated double classification systems creates difficulties here but the main problem is more subtle. Marks may be regarded as phonetically or visually too close to one another for parallel registration, even though they are in many respects quite different. Even marks conveying similar ideas may conflict. And this is hard to explain to a computer.

## European convention expected to come into force soon

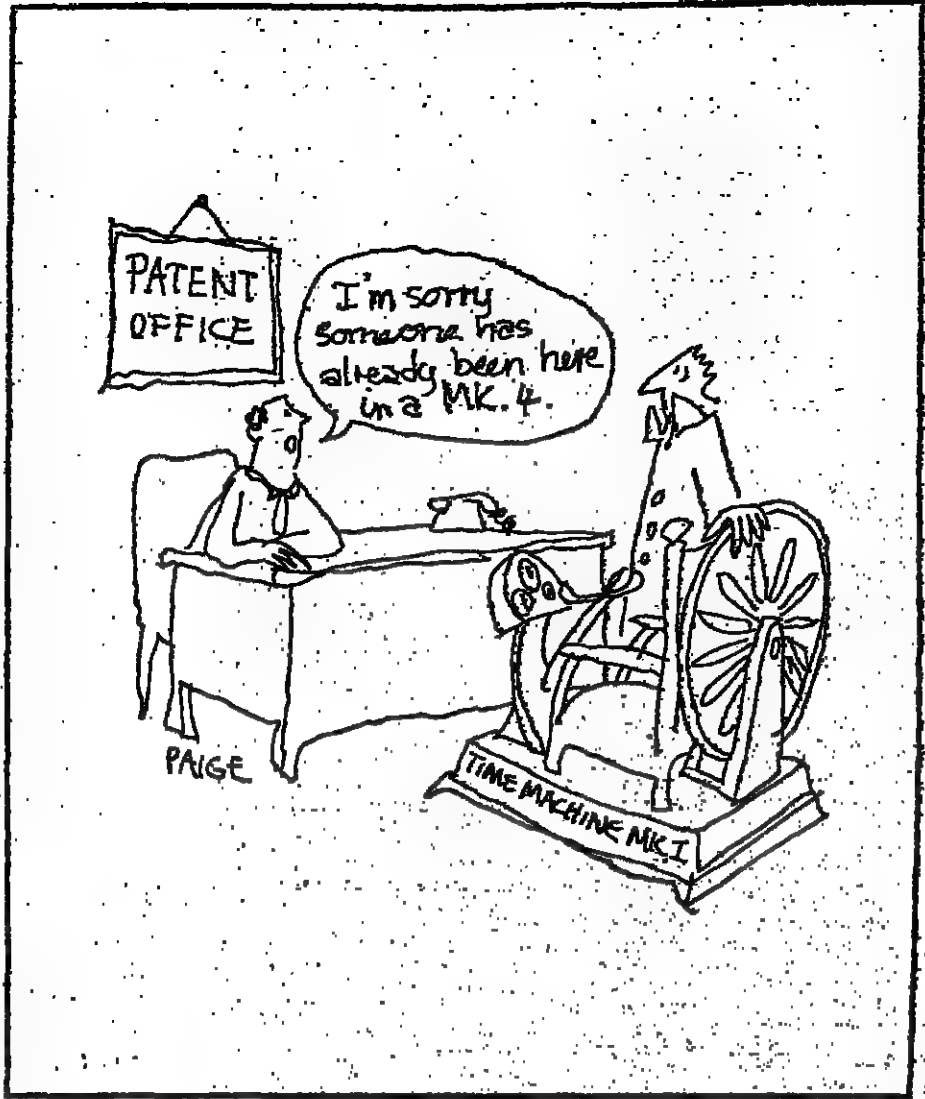
by Marcel Berlins

As long ago as 1959, on the initiative of the Commission of the European Economic Community, then consisting of six member states, work began on the setting up of a harmonized and coordinated European system to govern the legal protection of industrial property. After a series of setbacks, and the enlargement of the scheme to include a number of European countries not members of the Community (altogether 21 states were involved) the European Patent Convention (EPC) was signed in 1973.

It has now been ratified by three countries (West Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and needs a further three ratifications to come into force. They are expected soon and the convention is likely to start being implemented later this year or in 1978. Every country adhering to it will have to introduce its own legislation, giving the convention legal status. The House of Commons is involved in discussing a Bill to that effect.

Broadly, the convention provides for the setting up of a European Patent Office, which will be able to grant an applicant a European patent which would have the effect of a national patent in whatever countries party to the convention which the applicant specifies. No longer would it be necessary for an inventor to make separate applications, using different languages and procedures and subject to different laws, in every country in which he wanted protection.

The period of validity of a European patent is fixed at 20 years and the convention sets out in detail the procedure to be followed in applying for one. European patents, being, in effect, national patents in the states specified, will generally be subject to the



national laws of those states. An application for the revocation of a patent, for instance, would be in the hands of the national courts, as would proceedings for infringement of a patent.

The nine member states of the Community have now gone a step further than the EPC. In 1975 they signed the Community Patent Convention which, while stemming from and closely linked to the EPC, adds a new dimension of uniformity to the application of patent law within the Nine. The Community convention was originally intended to come into force at the same time as the EPC but its preparation has lagged years behind and it is now expected to become operative until 1979.

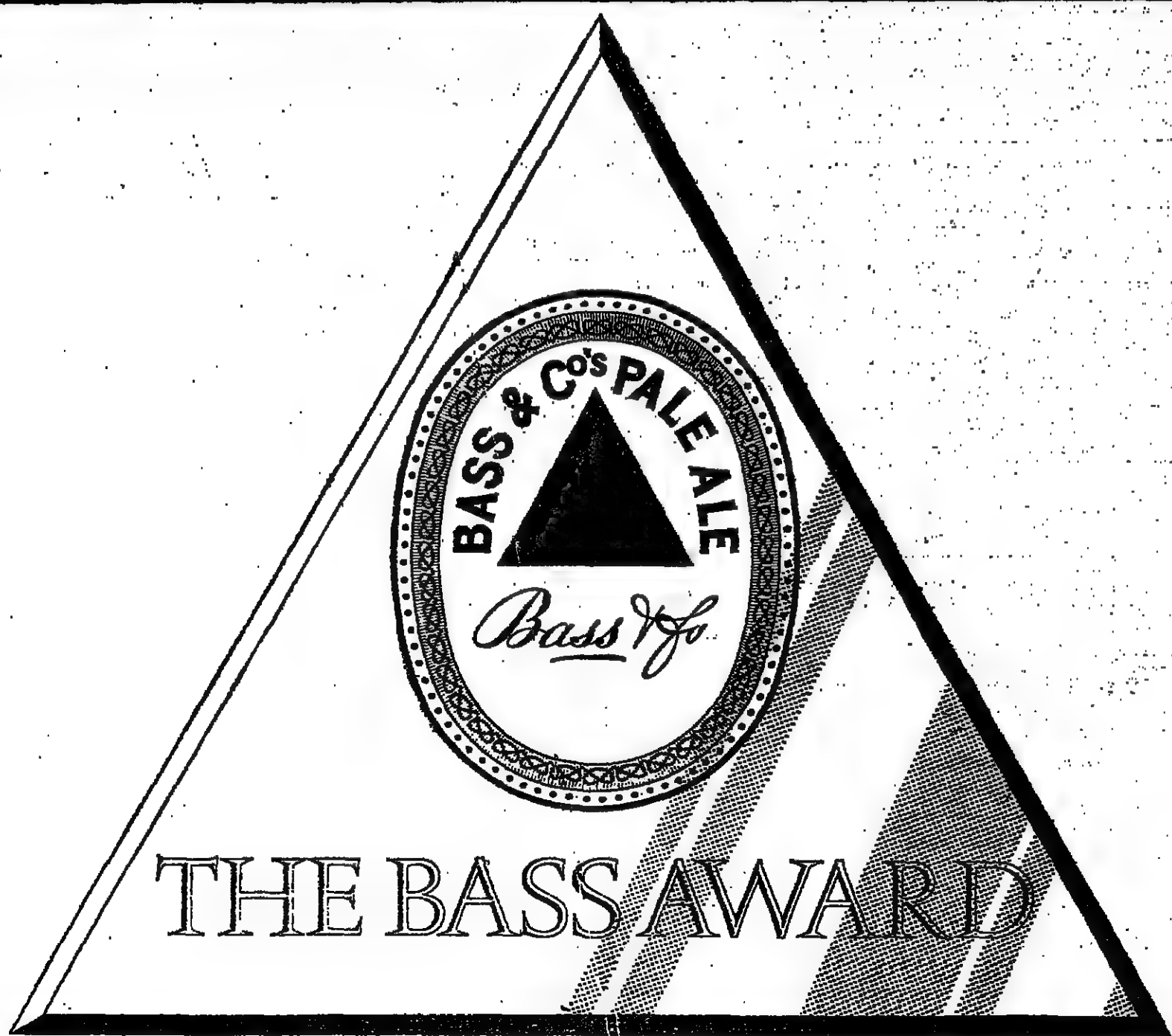
The Community convention applies in the context of one of the main objectives of the Treaty of Rome, the elimination of distortion in competition and of all obstacles to the free move-

ment of goods within the Community. In this case, the barriers imposed by the territorial limits of national protection rights. In practice, judgments of the European Court in Luxembourg have had the effect of achieving many of the convention's aims.

The 1975 convention creates the concept of a unitary patent for the whole Community, and a uniform body of patent law to be applied by every member state. The convention states

that Community "shall have equal throughout the territory which this applies and may be granted, or revoked or allowed in respect of the such territories". Because "it is that this convention interpreted in a unitary manner so that the applications flow through Community conventional through Community" final decision is given in Luxembourg Court in Lux. One of the core of the Community that applicants in patent under convention would be able to specify states of the EEC the Community Applications for of a Community would normally be specially established and board European Patent with a final application Luxembourg court. Actions for nullity of patents, however, continue to be decided by the national courts which would also be limited power to patent in respect territory. This appears to be sought after units of the Community. The European Office is to be Munich with a search office at T. But for the first London will act as of the Munich has.

The development of a Community patent has been much delayed because it was put aside European and patent convention being drawn up have, however, number of improvements by the Court in Luxembourg the status of unitary marks in the Community. The broad line by the court has been drawn that a national continued on f



## ROWNTREE MACKINTOSH WIN THE BASS AWARD FC

### After Eight

The Bass Award for the national or international advertising campaign which, in the opinion of the judges, used a Trade Mark registered in the United Kingdom in the most consistent and imaginative way has been won by Rowntree Mackintosh for 'After Eight'.

The handsome silver plaque and commemorative certificate signed by the panel was presented to Sir Donald Barron,

Chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh by Mr. Derek Palmer, Chairman of Bass Charrington. The Bass Award was sponsored jointly by Bass Charrington, proprietors of the first Trade Mark registered in the United Kingdom, and the Institute of Trade Mark Agents to commemorate the centenary of British Trade Mark protection and the bicentenary of the Bass brewery in Burton.

FORMICA products of companies. FORMICA is a decorative material used for kitchen and bathroom surfaces. It is available in a wide range of colors and patterns. For more information, contact your local Formica distributor.



## Troubles arise over free movement among the Nine

day, 1974, a committee of experts, headed by Sir H. R. Mathys, for a deputy chairman of the committee, Sir John Aldrich, reported that the committee had found that the existing law was not working well. The committee recommended that the law should be amended to provide for a more effective system of registration and enforcement of trade marks.

mark law for Europe and the EEC states. In its report the committee also formalized a suggestion that London should be the site for the central office out of which any rationalized European trade marks scheme will operate. Although Munich has already been chosen as the site for the European Patent Office, plans for a European trade mark are far less advanced than European and EEC patents, and the question of where the central office will be sited is still open.

Very real difficulties arise from attempts to apply, in trade marks, the basic EEC principle of unrestricted flow of goods between member states. These difficulties, and in particular the significance of the 1974 decision in the European Court of Justice on the now infamous *Café Hag* case, were explained in the first of two recent CBI publications: *Trade marks—report on a survey among housewives* (December 1975: £2.75).

Essentially the case underlined conventional attitudes to trade mark law, by holding that, even where they were completely independent of each other, the owners of identical trade marks were free to export under that mark to any part of the EEC, provided that those marks were of common origin. The CBI painted a disturbing picture of a national "Café Hag world", in which the public could no longer take the sight of a familiar trade mark on goods for sale as indication of their origin.

However, in its *Memorandum on the creation of an EEC trade mark* which was adopted in July 1976, the EEC Commission was emphatic on a crucial point. This is that if trade marks are really to enable consumers to distinguish one manufacturer's goods from those of another then they must be certain that the same identifying mark will not be found on similar products from different manufacturers. If this certainty does not exist then a mark will not only become useless but also a source of confusion into the bargain.

The Commission advocated the gradual phasing out of national registers but in its second publication, *Patents and trade marks in the European Community* (October 1976: £3) the CBI issued a stern warning. "It is equally clear that prior national rights cannot be sacrificed on the altar of the principles of the Treaty of Rome in an arbitrary fashion", it said.

Now, in the recently published annual report by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, there is reassurance, albeit in neutral language, that the legal future of trade marks in Europe is more stable. Referring to two new cases, one between EMI and CBS, and the other between Terrapin and Terranova, the Comptroller refers to assurances from the European Court "on the position of national trade mark rights in the Community, which decisions in earlier cases seemed likely to erode".

As if to reinforce such assurances in the future of national laws, Bass Charrington and the Institute of Trade Mark Agents have recently jointly sponsored an award to commemorate the centenary of British trade mark protection. The Bass mark was the first to be registered, 100 years ago, and bears witness of the value of trade marks by remaining still in force today. The Bass award will be given to the company or organization which in the opinion of a jury of experts has lately mounted the most consistent and imaginative campaign in the use of a registered trade mark.

## Is it 'THERMOS'?

We have been advised that certain persons are associating our registered trade mark 'THERMOS' with vacuum flasks not of our manufacture when offering them for sale. Further offences are being committed in offering vacuum flasks and other products under names incorporating in whole or in part our trade mark 'THERMOS'.

We ask our many friends in all parts of the world to be on their guard and thus avoid disappointment and embarrassment. Remember, the word 'THERMOS' may be used to describe only the 'THERMOS' Brand products manufactured by THERMOS LIMITED.

The 'THERMOS' trade mark has been owned and used by us for many years and has an established reputation in over ninety-five countries.

Vogue Model 25 above is only one of the wide range of metal and plastic coated flasks, food jars, jugs, etcetera in the 'THERMOS' Brand range.



THERMOS LIMITED BRENTWOOD ESSEX ENGLAND

## U.S. PATENTS

- (1) The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. This periodical is available in two microforms.
- (2) U.S. Patents on Microfilm. This collection may be obtained as a whole (all patents) or as separate sections (general and mechanical patents; electrical patents; chemical patents). Both current and backfile (from 1790) are available.
- (3) Subscribers to U.S. Patents on microfilm will also be able to obtain the Corrections, Disclaimers and Re-issues File (CDR) which gives full details of any changes in patents.

Full details, including prices are available from Lorna Payne,

Customer Services Manager  
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76 Watcote Road Reading RG3 2DF England Tel 0734 58347

## New concepts in Bill to update law

convention may come to force soon

used from facing page

Britain's patent law is now nearly 30 years old, and while the Patents Act 1949 is generally considered to have done a reasonable job, it has become increasingly apparent that some updating of the system is necessary, both to take account of the more complex inventions and advances in technology, and to bring the British system in line with recent European developments.

After an extensive investigation carried out between 1967 and 1970 by the Banks Committee and a government White Paper of 1975, a new Patents Bill is at present proceeding through the House of Commons having been introduced in the House of Lords. It has already passed the second reading stage and is expected to become law.

Many of its provisions are designed to streamline the procedures for obtaining patents, including the important step of making details of a patent public in a much shorter time than is now usually the case (up to three and half years). Some of the new concepts now to be seen in the Bill are:

and uncertainty as to the technical developments which are in the patent "pipeline" will be greatly reduced.

The length of a patent is extended from 15 to 20 years. This is one of the many provisions in the Bill designed to bring British patent law into conformity with the European Patent Convention 1973 and the EEC's Community Patent Convention of 1975. An entire part of the Bill is devoted to giving legal status to those inventions and ensuring that the British system will be compatible with the new European framework expected to come into force within the next year or two.

In addition, there are provisions for the application in British law of the Patent Cooperation Treaty which governs reciprocal rights on an international basis.

### Gives greater chance to employees

An important innovation provided by the new Bill gives employees a greater opportunity to share in the benefits of one of their inventions. Under the existing law, and under normal employment contracts, rights to the proceeds of inventions usually are vested in the employer, who, of course, not only pays the employee a salary, but also has to bear the sometimes extremely high costs for research.

It was thought, however, that while an employee should normally not have the right to participate in the fruits of an invention developed in the course of his work, there were exceptional circumstances in which it was just that he should. The Bill provides that in the case where the patent on the employee's invention has been of "outstanding benefit" to the employer ("a real winner" as it has been described), the employee would have the statutory right to compensation. The clauses dealing with employees' rights also make it clear that inventions made by them outside the scope of their normal duties, for instance where the job did not reasonably include inventing, belonged

to them and not to their employers.

The Bill provides for the setting up of a special patents court to be part of the Chancery Division of the High Court and manned by judges of the High Court. The new court will hear original cases involving patent issues as well as appeals from decisions of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. When the court is faced with cases involving particular complaints and specialized evidence, provision is made for the appointment of scientific advisers to assist it.

The most controversial aspect of the new Bill has so far proved to centre around the treatment accorded to the pharmaceutical industry. The 1949 Act contained a section specifically designed to cut down the amount of patent protection for pharmaceutical products on the grounds that otherwise exorbitant profits could be made by companies with patent products, to the detriment of the National Health Service.

The Banks Committee recommended the repeal of that section saying that patent protection was necessary for the existence of the high cost research and development in the industry evolving new remedies of great value to the country. That was one of the few recommendations of the committee not accepted by the Government, which said that the encouragement of price competition in addition to product competition required the retention of such a provision. It was, therefore, included in the Bill as originally drafted, but then removed by the House of Lords during debate.

Recently, the Solicitor General announced that a separate agreement had now been reached with the pharmaceutical industry and the provision was not now to be reintroduced in the Bill. The result is that the pharmaceutical industry will now be placed on the same basis as other industries in respect of their right to patent protection.

In general the new patent legislation should be of benefit to inventors at all levels from the huge multinational companies to the small inventor. The patents Bill may not make exciting reading but its effect and influence will be considerable.

M.B.

## People behind the symbols

by Patrick O'Leary

Trade mark agents have to know the law as it affects their work, and some indeed are solicitors. They also find themselves advising on marketing, design and advertising, and have to be prepared to give an opinion on trademarking or even heraldry.

Trade marks can be used without registering them, and they can be registered without employing an agent. But large numbers of the applications received by the Trade Marks Registry in the London premises it shares with the Patent Office are put in by professional men or women.

Their role is to research new trade marks at home and overseas, for which they have links with agents abroad. They can then advise clients on whether the name or symbol they have in mind is available, and how to register and protect it. Many large firms have enough work of this kind to employ agents on their own staff. More than 600 belong to the Institute of Trade Mark Agents. They are evenly divided between those who work in Britain and overseas members. Others belong to the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, which has a total membership of more than 1,600. The two bodies are discussing the possibility of merging.

Even when a trade mark has been registered, after

five years anyone can apply for it to be cancelled if it has not been used. After seven years renewal fees have to be paid to cover the next 14.

Nearly all applications are made to London, although the registry has a branch in Manchester, opened for the cotton trade. The Cutlers' Company in Sheffield is also a registering authority for trade marks for metal goods.

A total of 15,600 applications was received last year, compared with nearly 19,000 in the peak year of 1972. Incidentally, anyone hoping to make a fortune out of the word 'jubilee' was disappointed. It was announced in *The Trade Marks Journal* that it would not be considered as a trade mark until after the celebrations, a routine precaution when such words as 'Festival' or other topical money spinners are likely to be in favour.

Staff vet each application to make sure it complies with regulations, and is not likely to be confused with an existing mark for a product of the same kind. This is not an easy task, for out of more than a million applications in the past 100 years, about 250,000 marks are still in use.

In addition to recording names, files have to be kept on designs, such as animals, insects, birds, and in increasing use, geometric designs. If a proposed trade mark passes its initial scrutiny, it must then be advertised in the journal. This gives rival firms a

chance to oppose it. Even if a firm's own mark is unregistered, it can protest against the registering of a similar one. But only about 2 per cent of advertised marks are faced with formal opposition, and most of these are accepted in the subsequent proceedings.

Since 1919 the register has contained two classes of entry, Part A and Part B. Less distinctiveness is required for registration under Part B, but the protection given is not so comprehensive.

The main object of the change was to make registration easier for exporters. Many found they could not protect their trade marks in foreign or Commonwealth countries without prior registration at home.

Fees for registration and renewal rose sharply in 1975, and nearly 25 per cent of the marks scheduled for first renewal last year were allowed to lapse. Officials feel this has allowed some dead wood to be cut out. They also say they have noticed a trend towards more ephemeral kinds of marks associated with particular sales campaigns.

*The Trade Marks Journal* has appeared without a break since May, 1876. A typical number demonstrates the ingenuity needed to get through the modern legal net. Bubble & Souster, for example, must surely be an original name for a bath foam. There seems to be a note of despair in the effort of a New York company which came up with Enigma for a brand of soap.



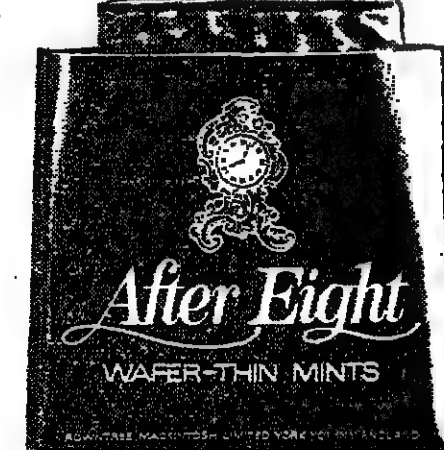
here of the Institute of Trade Mark Agents are national practitioners who deal with matters of Trade Mark law and are worldwide. For information on a Marks may be obtained from the Secretary at 48 4444 or the Information Officer (01-253)

DE INSTITUTE OF TRADE MARK AGENTS  
9 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 3AB

**FORMICA** (a) trade mark denoting products of the Formica group of companies. Used only with capital "F". Used only as an adjective, i.e. FORMICA is not a product in itself. Correct use examples: FORMICA decorative laminate; FORMICA mfc (melamine faced chipboard); FORMICA pvc drawer systems, FORMICA Timesaver d.i.y. fittings.



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A subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company.



Top People eat the times.



Bernard Levin

# If moderates must now stand up, why is Mr Callaghan sitting down?

The contributions of Lady Burton of Coventry to the discussion of important public matters are almost invariably interesting and valuable, and her letter to this paper last Tuesday was no exception. Until, that is, the last 13 words of it, which were unfortunately based on a fallacy so enormous that the false conclusion to which she had been led by it rendered nugatory the admirable argument that had gone before. And it is the fallacy that seems to me important, for until it is recognized for what it is, the analysis and exhortation that Lady Burton offered are useless, and even worse than useless.

For those who did not read her letter, or who do not remember its contents, I offer a summary which I think she will agree is fair.

Lady Burton began by describing the two-faced conduct of Mr Benn in lending his support to the left-wing campaign to take Britain out of the EEC, while being careful not to put in words anything that would make his position in the Cabinet untenable. She recalled that Mr Benn was one of the earliest and most persistent campaigners for the referendum which decided by an enormous margin the question of Britain's membership, and pointed out that Mr Benn and his friends were now refusing to accept that result.

She then drew attention to the dishonest nature of the left's campaign itself, and then to the crux of her argument by insisting that the moderates in her party (and by implication outside it) must now fight the extremists—whom, after all, they vastly outnumber. She went on to say that the sight of Mr Benn, an opportunist fanatic, "so carefully reading his speech on television" while simultaneously "tape-recording it,

might, and certainly should, cause sufficient alarm among sufficient moderates to persuade them to fight now, rather than at some unspecified time in the future. "There is," she wrote, "widespread fear and genuine apprehension in the country about what would happen if extremists were to gain control."

Then, in her final sentence, she spoke it. It began well enough: "It is not time, at last, for more of us at Westminster to stand up and..." but it went on "give the Prime Minister the support he needs at this most critical time?"

Unfortunately, Lady Burton has got it the wrong way round. It is time for the Prime Minister to stand up and give us the support we need at this most critical time, and there is little sign that he intends to do so. On the contrary, there is every sign that he is going to continue retreating before the incoming tide, while insisting that there is no tide coming in.

He (and Mr Healey) are already doing this over their economic policy, and will do so more rapidly and vociferously within the next few weeks. I hope nobody was so foolish, for instance, as to believe Mr Healey when he said that tax concessions would depend on a satisfactory wages agreement. Mr Healey is not so politically naive, and more to the point not so forgetful of his own ambitions, as to raise hopes of tax cuts and then dash them just because the conditions he laid down have not been met. What he will do, as will Mr Callaghan, is to pretend that the conditions have been met, to claim that whatever have been the results, the adequate Stage Three agreement is reached, exactly what they had been aiming at, that it will ensure that inflation is brought down to single

There is every sign that the Prime Minister is going to continue retreating before the incoming tide while insisting that there is no tide coming in

figures by the end of the year, that all our troubles, give or take some minor adjustments, are therefore pretty well over, and that if you also count the immense benefits that are about to accrue from North Sea oil, our troubles are not merely over, but are all about to be replaced by a single new one, consisting of the strain on the Health Service caused by the increase in minor digestive disorders which is expected to follow from the fact that the entire nation will shortly be living on caviare and champagne.

Governments in democratic countries have to take what they can get, and if it is a bloody nose they have to take that, too. Moreover, it is not reasonable to expect them to admit the truth about their disasters, particularly the avoidable ones. But Sir Harold Wilson appears to have incurably infected the Labour Party with the most virulent strain of his own political disease, that is, the obsessive refusal to admit any imperfection whatever, and to tell any story, however grotesquely untrue, take any action, however cer-

tain to make things worse, ignore any peril, however damaging to the nation the consequences, rather than retreat a single step from the insistence on being invariably and entirely in the right.

That infection has so multiplied in the political blood of Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey—both of them, unlike some of their closest colleagues, fundamentally truthful, patriotic and honourable men—that, it now seems incredible. To such an extent, indeed, that if they deem it in their political interests—either because they think it will help them in an election or because it may help to stave an election off—they will not stop at accepting a Stage Three formula that they know to be lethal; they will go further and positively "reflate" the economy.

Nor is this kind of thing likely to be limited to the country's economic plight. The whippers have already gone out—indeed, it has become a bellow—so the effect that Mr Callaghan is even going to run away from the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility

over the Bill for direct elections to the European Parliament. As it happens, my opinion of the present Prime Minister, though low, is still not so low as to permit me to believe that he will in the end commit a betrayal of such grossness. But the very fact that the story can gain credence is an appallingly ominous sign.

To an almost Wilsonian suppleness of backbone when the wind of potential unpopularity is blowing, Mr Callaghan adds a reluctance to get into a political fight with his own supporters, even the most disreputable, which seems even greater than Wilson's own. Possibly if Mr Benn publicly opposed government policy, without covering himself by the use of weasel words, Mr Callaghan might find the nerve to sack him. But I doubt it; and even if he did, that is not what the fight is about, nor Mr Benn's presence in the government the real cause of the alarm which Lady Burton so eloquently expressed. The fight is about something far more important, and it is a fight Mr Callaghan is almost certainly incapable of addressing himself to. It is simply about whether the Labour Party, and ultimately therefore the country, will fall into the control of Marxist totalitarianism, not by any coup or revolution but by a gradual process of attrition that has already taken them far along the way to success.

That struggle is certainly made more difficult by the existence of men like Mr Benn who, though not totalitarians themselves, are willing to encourage those who are, in the furtherance of their own political ambitions. But far worse in its effect is the fact that the Labour Party has now been led for 14 years by men who know perfectly well what the true danger is, and will

nevertheless not face it and fight it.

The other day, I told the story of an inexcusable abuse of trade union power which had resulted in a loyal and efficient worker at the Jaguar car-factory being sacked because he had fallen victim to political and personal spite. If Mr Callaghan read that column of mine, I have no doubt at all that he was deeply shocked by the story, and also that he did not take refuge in muzzling words of self-comfort about hard cases making bad law. The Prime Minister knows that if he resolves action is not taken, and taken soon, the country will be beyond rescue from rule by the kind of political Thuggee I described. But he will not take that resolute action, though none but he in the Labour Party is in a position to lead the fight, because he lacks the political courage to do so.

That is why I say that the admirable Lady Burton, rightly concerned at the course of the party she has served so well throughout her life, has mistaken the sickness for the cure. What the Labour Party and the country have to do is not to rally to the side of the present Prime Minister, for it is precisely the character of the present Prime Minister that makes the rallying so urgent. What we have to do is cause the present Prime Minister to be born again. Lady Burton knows him a great deal better than I do. How would she rate the chances of achieving that desirable end? And if she would not rate them high, what alternative action would she recommend to the moderates whom she was exhorting in her letter? For it is a very well known fact that the Labour Party has now been led for 14 years by men who know perfectly well what the true danger is, and will

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nevertheless not face it and fight it.

## The lingering fate of a genius the Russians will not set free

An application to emigrate to Israel has been refused, and the chance of this young man dying hangs over his family like a cloud.

Gregory Chudnovsky has been bed-ridden for 16 of his 25 years with a wasting disease called myasthenia gravis. With out the regular administration of a special drug, his life span would be brief and painful. Two things make Gregory a very special kind of Russian in the first place he published the first of many papers in mathematical theory at the age of 11 and has been acclaimed a genius and secondly he is a Soviet Jew whose family has been refused an exit visa to go to live in Israel.

The Chudnovskys are a remarkable family with a father who is a professor of technology and another son who is a doctor of mathematics, but none of them enjoys good health. This makes them physically and emotionally dependent on one another and the possibility of Gregory's death hangs over the family like a black cloud.

A little while ago they heard of the chance of a cure for him at the Mount Sinai Hospital in California, and their long-considered application for emigration to Israel was sent off on January 1 this year. On April 20 they received a refusal with no explanation given. Subsequent appeals based on the gravity of Gregory's condition have been met with silence. And so the Chudnovskys join the growing band of Soviet Jews who are denied the right accorded to them by successive international agreements, to live where they want to live.

In the run-up to tomorrow's Belgrade Conference which will review the working of the Helsinki Agreement, there were bound to be vociferous Soviet denials of Jewish claims that the Russians have breached the terms of that agreement over and over again. The Russians say that the only people who are refused permission to leave are lawbreakers and those who have had access to classified information. They also deny religious discrimination, that anybody is in prison without being charged or that there is anybody who wants to work who cannot get a job.

The evidence against the Russians, which is being gathered together for presentation at Belgrade, is enormous. I witnessed some of it first-hand during a recent visit to Moscow. I went there at a time when at that level I confess to having been a deeply impressed. Stories of long waits in restaurants and of a drab and ugly-looking city, proved to be exaggerated. But it was on the tour mainly so that I could meet in old and dear friend who is not allowed to come and visit me.

Her name is Ida Nudel, a name which means something to Jews all over the world. She is not just a "refusenik" (one who is refused an exit visa) famous for her courage in the face of constant KGB arrests, interrogations, searches and surveillance and for the help and comfort she gives to the prisoners of Zion. Jews who are in prison for their fights for Jewish rights. Ida introduced me to Moscow's leading Jewish activists and it was among them, warm, hospitable, dedicated and first as many of them are, that I spent most of the time.

Some of them have joined a Helsinki monitoring committee, cataloguing breaches of the agreement as they occur. Others are engaged in practical and still others on Jewish culture and education. There is a determination among the Jews to re-establish themselves as a religious and cultural minority and the Soviet authorities have systematically set about preventing it. They do this in a number of ways but mainly by removing, harassing and fettering the leaders. Anatoly Shcharansky, whose mother and brother I met in Moscow, for instance, has been held in a KGB prison since the beginning of March.

He was active on the Helsinki monitoring committee and was named in an American article as having connections with the CIA. But he has never been officially indicted with any-

thing and it seems obvious that the line of questioning used the interrogation of his friend that the Soviet authorities still deciding whether threatened charge of treason which carries the death penalty can be substantiated. At repeated appeals by his wife for information as to his health the nature of the charge is finally heard in writing that he is indeed a person who is being investigated.

Another "refusenik", Ji Begun has recently been for guilty of "parasitism". Soviet version of "Catch 22" and a threat hanging over heads of all the activists. Normally happens when a Soviet citizen applies for an exit visa that he is dismissed from job on some pretext almost once.

Thereafter he finds it impossible to get other work since his own profession was denied to him and there was no other skill and professional people from doing unskilled work. After while of being unable to work the "refusenik" is charged with "parasitism". Begun was sentenced to 2 years exile, but actually been earning some sort of living as teacher of Hebrew but that not allowed either.

And what of the grounds which exit visas are refused. The most common is access to classified information. Li Leo Elbert of Kiev who was private in the army engaged digging trenches for a swimming pool ("Ah, but it was very special kind of sports" he says with typical refusenik humour) or for whose job was to assess the economic viability of various factory sites, none which was ever built. And there are refusals like that given to the Chudnovskys who no reason is offered at all.

Almost every day, one other activist is taken in I questioning. Most of them a accompanied wherever they by their KGB "talls". It known that these spartans are "bugged" and that p years conversations may be against them. Searches of apartments are regular a systematic. Ida had misplaced something I had given her. Never mind," she said, "get the KGB and find it next time they are here."

The fact is that all who concerned with the active movement in the Soviet Union are increasingly convinced of the refusals, arrests, imprisonment, interrogations, surveillance and the articles in films and cartoons are an organized and concerted campaign to put a stop to resurgence of Jewish identity and nationalism. Russia. And since there is other name is just as obvious especially to a Jew.

Postscript: I had hoped to illustrate this article with a photograph but for so weird reason: both my mother and my well-known, who were in Washington some before I left and are now, producing nothing but blank film.

Jane Moon

## Spend, spend, spend as the parties battle for power

Spain's newly legal political parties have been promoting their candidates for the country's first free elections in more than four decades as if money were no object, but they will be lucky to get back even half of what they have spent.

A decree published in Madrid last March established a system of reimbursement for campaign costs, based on the number of seats which a party wins in the Congress of Deputies or Senate. The total payout by the state can only be estimated, since it includes payments for votes cast for winners, but nothing for the votes cast for losers. It is expected to be about £10m.

The Premier's Socialist Centre Democratic Union (UCD) alone has spent nearly £9m, according to a spokesman. Altogether the 10 parties or coalitions which lead most of the pre-election polls spent nearly £15m—according to what spokesmen for each of those parties told *The Times*—or £27m, according to the estimates made by the same spokesmen of expenditure made by parties other than their own.

The amounts which those parties claim to have received from banks in the form of campaign loans add up to about £38m. The rest came out of the pockets of private contributors.

Those figures do not take into account the scores of minor parties also participating in the elections, most of which they are lucky to win even one congressional seat. How much they have spent is anybody's guess.

Even some of the parties in the top 10 have run into trouble trying to get credit. Such is the case with the Authentic Spanish Falange, a national syndicalist movement one of whose leaders admitted that they had not been able to find any bank willing to lend money to the party, and that private contributions totalled less than £3,000. "No wonder,"



Counting the cost of the election as wall posters are steamed off in Madrid.

he remarked, "we're calling for the nationalization of the banks."

With the exception of the Authentic Falange, all the parties questioned about their finances said the extent to which they had to raise money to get back at least the money they have borrowed. The Authentic Falange confessed that it does not expect to see any of its candidates seated in the new Parliament. But it hopes at least to make its voice heard. And a curious voice it is: the few small red and black posters which this right-wing party has produced, printed on thin, cheap paper, bear legends such as "Franco was a Traitor".

If the national syndicalists

are scrapping, the communists certainly are not. The Spanish Communist Party (PCE) which claimed that it was spending less than £1m, showed no sign of the pinch. A Communist Party spokesman claimed that enough candidates elected to get back at least the money they have borrowed. The Authentic Falange confessed that it does not expect to see any of its candidates seated in the new Parliament. But it hopes at least to make its voice heard. And a curious voice it is: the few small red and black posters which this right-wing party has produced, printed on thin, cheap paper, bear legends such as "Franco was a Traitor".

If the national syndicalists

The Popular Alliance, a relatively big spender, has probably passed more posters on the walls of the capital than any other party, and it has incurred expenses for myriad campaign activities, including paid radio advertising, something in which few other parties have indulged. Yet the party alleges that its campaign costs less than £3m.

The leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), an Andalusian lawyer, Sr Felipe Gonzalez, makes "whistle stops" in a rented executive jet which costs about £500 an hour. But the party says it has spent only slightly more than £4m. In the opinion of spokesmen for several competing parties, the real bill for

the PSOE campaign might be as much as double that.

The smaller Popular Socialist Party (PSP), headed by a law professor, Sr Enrique Tierno Galvan, says it budgeted expenses at about £500,000—the same figure incidentally which the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), the single most important political force in the Basque country, spent. The Christian Democratic Federation (PDC), led jointly by former Education Minister, Sr Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, and a lawyer, Sr José María Gil-Robles, put about £1m into the campaign.

The Basque Democratic Alliance (ASD), which groups together some of the parties of the centre which chose not to



join the Premier's coalition, planned for an outlay of about £300,000, with more than half of that financed by bank loans.

The far right-wing National Alliance headed by Sr Blas Piñar, a personal appointee of General Franco to the outgoing Parliament, is showing a great deal of optimism, spending approximately £127,000 when, according to the polls, it is favoured by only about 1 per cent of the voters.

The total number of votes cast for any party's candidates is important. The law specifies that the party which receives the most votes will pay the sponsoring party or coalition 15 pesetas (13 pence) for each vote cast for every elected senator from that party, and 45 pesetas (38 pence) per vote cast for any party's congressional list, by provinces provided at least one candidate from that party's list was elected in the province. In addition, the state will reimburse parties in the amount of one million pesetas (about £8,500) for each one of their candidates who is elected.

There will not only be bills to pay, but undoubtedly some squabbling during the next few weeks about how to cut the cake. Many of the electoral coalitions are loose alliances indeed, and there is bound to be some disagreement over how to share out the reimbursement money among the various parties making up such coalitions.

Harry Debelius

## THE TIMES DIARY / PHS

### Not a lot of stick from the maestro

For a man with a reputation for eating two reporters before breakfast every day, Herbert von Karajan was in an abnormally good mood yesterday.

At a press conference, the famed conductor whom everybody (even the journalists) insisted on calling maestro, showed signs of his notorious temper on only two occasions.

The first was when a photographer kept flashing lights in his eyes. The second was when whiskers at his elbow tried too hard not to be audible and were

At one stage, I feared I had upset him. This was when I asked him the order of his two Royal Festival Hall concerts with the Berlin Phil had been reversed, so that the Mahler No 5 would be performed before the Beethoven 5 and 6 and not the other way round, as advertised. "Nothing to do with me," he said, eyes briefly emitting dangerous sparks, "it is the more difficult." Then he patted me on the arm and I knew all was well.

He goes to Tussauds today to have an effigy made of him. Did he intend to donate some clothing, or perhaps a baton, to create the illusion of life? No. Did he intend to watch today's friendly football match between the Berlin Phil and the LSO? No. Not a cross on, just firm.

The maestro is much smaller than I had imagined, is 69, and intends to spend his 70th birthday next year in the Himalayas to avoid all the festivities.

It is not, however, only the desire to be alone that will send the maestro up into the peaks. While other people will be doing high-level research into awful things like cosmic radiation, he will study the effects of altitude on the quality of sound. One might call it high fidelity.

### Mr Attlee and the Garter

After the Birthday Honours, yesterday's Garter ceremony. Ironically, the Order of the Garter remains at the personal disposal of the Queen, not because the Crown has hung on to it grimly in the face of an ever more cynical disposal of honours by patronage-muddled

Prime Ministers, but because a Prime Minister himself suffered from *embarras de la richesse*.

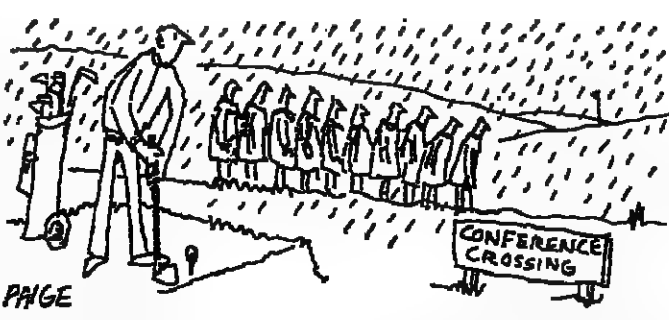
From 1911 until 1947, the Garter was awarded on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Like every other honour. But in 1947 Mr Attlee went to King George VI and asked him if he would mind the Order reverting entirely to the Crown's patronage. He said he was embarrassed by some of his importunate cronies in the Labour Government who hoped for, and apparently asked for, Garters.

The King duly obliged and the honour has remained apolitical ever since.

### The name game

The name game, which has ignited the imagination of many readers, has caught on across the big water. *The Tulanean*, magazine of Tulane University of Louisiana, describes an inquiry into Christian names by an educational psychologist there.

Richard achieves higher grades than Roderick because teachers have preconceived negative notions about sixth-grade Rodericks whom they regard as "mentally not too well adjusted".



### Bas cuisine in the Parks

Back in April six judges were asked by the Department of the Environment to sample the 17 restaurants and cafés in the Royal Parks and make an award to the one they thought the best. Several weeks, a million calories, and a ton of Rhenish later, the judges have decided (surprise, surprise) that no establishment was good enough to merit an award.

Although they feel that to make an award imply a standard of quality which does not exist, they have decided to commend the Café House in St James's Park "at any rate for trying". The general standard of catering in the parks is

"lamentable", the judges feel. The catering establishments in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, Richmond Park, Hampton Court and Greenwich and St James's Parks all provided what the judges felt was an unimaginative approach to the needs of customers. Menus, for example, are printed only in English though half the customers are foreign tourists.

Lady Birk, the minister responsible for the Royal Parks, is to call the caterers to the Department "to discuss the whole philosophy of park catering". She has also set up a working party to look into the basic contractual and administrative arrangements. I bet you that by the time of next year's competition, the best fed things in the parks will still be the ducks.

### Centenary of celluloid

An ardent shooter of rapids, pheasants, clays and larks, I had never until yesterday shot craps. This overcast pastime provides British Industrial Plastics with the opportunity of exporting to Las Vegas vast quantities of celluloid in block form from which craps dice are made.

Nylonite celluloid is a hundred years old this year and although BIP now manufactures only 400 tonnes annually, the turnover for the material is in excess of £1m. Thermoplastics have done to celluloid what Mae West did to life jackets: though celluloid sheet is still in much demand for table tennis balls, the first man-made plastic to be manufactured commercially, celluloid remains the most and most suitable material for several special applications in which today's "super-plastics" are still unable to meet the users' specific demands.

So, if you are in need of ping pong balls, craps dice or nuclear bomb capsules (and BIP say that they get some very funny orders) indent for celluloid.

Elsewhere in *The Times* last week, I noticed that Birmingham University has awarded £10,000 research grant from British Rail for "evaluation of chopper control". Nothing to do with the Bechding one though. A chopper, I discover, is a device that controls electric motors on trains.

### Supersonic day

After British Rail's Airways, it's British Airways's Faraway Day. The description is its own, and is of course strictly copy-right.

One hundred people, including the 25 winners of a *Daily Mirror* competition, fly charter Concorde to Washington tomorrow. After six hours in the city—and their 10 minutes at the

White House is not to sneered at because it is exactly 10 minutes more than it is spent there—they fly in again.

It will be the first transatlantic supersonic day trip ordinary mortals as against those supermen who do the flights.

One *Mirror* group exec who will be on the trip is me what a relief it will be to suffer jet lag. "I'll be up the morning, off to Washington for a business conference, back in my bed the same night. The Concorde flight to Washington (and the one back, course) takes 3½ hours. Cle people who make a habit knowing these things tell that this is the same period time it took for the carriages to travel from one stop to the next before a change of horses.

Post script: I have no sympathy for readers who keep complaining to me about the "ridiculous" routine of having to apply to the Cyclists Touring Club for tickets to take their bicycles free on trains. More than 10,000 people have done it without making a fuss; they know a godsend when they see one. The club, I should add, is monitoring the trial scheme on behalf of British Rail to see if it can become permanent. . . . In my paragraph on smell-destroying inner soles I should have explained that my pack of "Johnson's Odor-Eaters" was purchased in America. In Britain, they are marketed as "Combe Odor-Eaters", after Combe International, the makers.





throughout its history the leader of the Labour Party has been chosen by the party in Parliament. This might be regarded to some extent as a historical accident, but the party has always needed as a matter of practical convenience to have a

man—who was then subsequently acknowledged as leader of his party in Parliament and in the Labour Party. Labour thereby followed a path which has until recently been the main practice of the other political parties, though the normal processes by which a Conservative leader used to be chosen allowed a degree of discretion as to who was chosen. The Liberals decided years ago, however, that in future their leader should be elected by a constituency party and the Conservatives now have an institutionalized procedure for choosing the party in the country even though this has not yet been to the entire satisfaction of all. Now there is a move to change Labour's method of choosing the leader and a special Executive working party has put forward three proposals: the status quo; election by party conference or by a special electoral college consisting of all Labour MPs and parliamentary candidates; and representatives of trade unions and other affiliated bodies.

There are two quite distinct views for seeking to broaden the election procedure: the first is that this is more in accordance with the spirit of a democratic age and the hope that this will make it easier to elect a winning candidate. Neither opinion should be accepted at face value. It is certainly true that the parliamentary party has not been prepared to elect a member of the left, that it still has a substantial majority of the right and centre, and that it is not yet weighted even more

But it does not follow that the party conference would do so either. Power at the conference is predominantly in the hands of the large trade unions with their block votes. These have been used traditionally to sustain moderate parliamentary leadership, though in recent years union power has been exercised more unpredictably. While most union leaders have been prepared to exert themselves to keep a Labour government in office and to support the first two phases of the social contract, they have not always been equally ready to back the moderate leaders of the Government in their battles within the party. That may well be changing. Certainly there is no evidence of a swing to the left in the trade union movement in general. Indeed, the election of Lord Moss Evans as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union is only a pointer to the consolidation of leadership more concerned with trade union than ideological issues. So it would be facile to assume that if the decision were in the hands of the party conference Mr Benn would be swept to office.

A special electoral college might be a different matter, depending on how representation from the different sectors of the party was weighted. The attraction of such an arrangement, quite apart from the opportunity it might present for the balance to be tilted to suit the preference of the party's constitutional engineers, is that it might be an administratively more practical proposition than leaving the

nineteenth century battle  
sore that recruitment to the  
the Civil Service was carried  
on the basis of intellectual  
it allowed the recruitment  
t fought. Its eventual  
vement proved one of the  
t valuable and enduring lega-  
left by the reforming  
of the high Victorian

several of its scoundrels fought in the leadership of *The Times*, some of them during the 1850's in the days of Robert Lowe, who I to remark that: "It was a of Eton versus Education, Eton always won." Lowe d against Treasury attempts ead of reform by holding e competitions involving a of three in which the best idate was offered an estab- ed post. To aid the survival ation, two hopeless run- s, known as "Hayter's ts," after the Patronage ary of the day, would e d against the favoured indi- al. Naturally, the favourite ys won, though, according egend, one of the idiots tually came top by default entered the public service I was Robert Lowe as Chan- r of the Exchequer who ged all that with an Order in cil in 1870 establishing eative examination as the al Civil Service exami- n. Since then the principle ariocracy has been practi- y all the professions, its monument probably being tuler Education Act of 1944, the blossoming of grammar

**Mr Stephan Schattmann.**  
The President of the National Union of Mine Workers is said to have told the Northumberland Daily Mercury that the best way (June 11) that money was made was by the decline of last year's coal production by six million tons compared with 1975. "We go on to get the biggest amount of money for the best quality of living for our families," said he. "I intend to do."

Article 23 of the new draft Constitution of the Union of Socialist Republics just published, reads: "The state shall pursue the policy of raising the level of remuneration for labour and the real incomes of the working people in keeping with the rate of labour productivity (my italics)."

country, and therefore tolerant. In the middle of the 12th century, when Maimonides was a child, Cordova came under the rule of the fanatical Moslems, the Almohades (Moorish fanatics) who offered the Jews conversion to Islam, the sword or exile. At that time, Egypt's small population contained a high proportion of its original inhabitants, the Arabo-Christian Copts, and had been ruled, since 1171 at least, by the great Saladin, who was not an Arab.

Although Maimonides became personal physician to Saladin, it must be remembered that similar offers of conversion were offered by Richard Coeur de Lion, but was declined. The whims, or self-interests, of absolute rulers should not be interpreted as evidence of popular or national tolerance.

y I ask my fellow trade  
sion through the courtesy of  
columns whether I am guilty  
keeping company with  
sonaries. For I happen to  
ve that what the draftsmen of  
Soviet constitution say is no  
than economic truism whose  
ity has been proved through  
evolution of human society.  
s faithfully.

**HAN SCHRATTMANN,**  
rtn Club,  
Maid, SW1.

12

Lieutenant Colonel David Yasee, who was himself against the inland Revenue, but his recommendations for redress were contemptuously brushed aside by the Revenue, an appeal to the Special Commissioners failed in turn, and the House of Commons Select Committee on the Parlia-

choice to the conference. The conference meets annually and could easily provide an occasion for the election or re-election of the leadership and the members. But leaders do not always choose to 'depart' to suit the convenience of the party calendar and any electoral system must be suitable for operation in emergencies. To call a special conference would be a very cumbersome business and a special electoral college might present less of a problem in that way. But if the party conference is to take the decision away from the parliamentary party it might well be reluctant to give it to another body with no previous existence.

None-the-less, is there an overriding case on grounds of democracy for giving others beyond MPs a share in the choice? That was the strong feeling in the Liberal Party and they managed to accomplish the exercise without the confusion that had been predicted, though also without arousing the popular fervour which they had expected. But there is always a difficulty in partial movements towards democracy within a political party. All too often it simply transfers powers to particular sectional interests. That is what would happen if the decision were to be given to the party conference, so that the union leaders would exert directly a weight in excess of the considerable influence they have already over the choice of the parliamentary party. It would in all probability not be feasible to give every member of the party a vote. So it would be better to reserve the task as they said, with all the familiar and considerable advantages, there are in the decision resting with the MPs. They know the candidates best, they have to follow the leader in the daily combat of the House of Commons, and they have most of all to lose from making the wrong selection.

Since its introduction in 1971, the scheme has wholly succeeded in only one of its aims—the recruitment of better policy-making high quality staff—while which was adequately provided by the management is replaced. Not every administration trainee needs the brain of a Macaulay. Managing a supplementary benefits office in a big city is a demanding job. It requires different skills than formulating monetary policy in Treasury Chambers but it is vital, and deserves parity of esteem.

The committee of establishment officers has a genuine reforming job to do. But in its search for solutions it must not jeopardise the "thin, clear stream of excellence", to use Lord Ashby's phrase, that is vital to successful policy formulation at the highest level. For that reason, they should resist the demand from the Society of Civil and Public Servants that all graduate recruitment be restricted to executive officer rank.

In its deliberations the committee should bear in mind the sober warning to be found in the journalistic profession since 1965. In that year, the National Union of Journalists succeeded in persuading the Newspaper Publishers Association to abandon the practice of direct recruitment. The Fleet Street recruitment of the last 20 years has been a three year apprenticeship, normally in the provinces, became a prerequisite to a post with a national newspaper. There has unquestionably been a loss of high talent to other professions. The Civil Service must avoid the same mistake.

mentary Commissioner, which is supposed to consider rejections of the Ombudsman's findings, and which has been appointed of the case, did nothing.

But the cost, delay and failure to get relief in such cases hardly encourages the aggrieved citizen who suspects that Parliament largely set up the Parliamentary Commissioner as a smoke-screen. It is not, more appeals to the Ombudsman we want but a stronger Ombudsman—perhaps somebody with the status of a High Court Judge—able to issue writs of Certiorari, or with similar powers against the bureaucracy?

Yours, etc.

ROY LEWIS,  
27 Sydney Road,  
Richmond,  
Surrey

June 13.

## Saving on services

*From Mr. George Wansbrough*

Sir, Experience shows that free services are apt to be used extravagantly and economy is best achieved if costs are attributed where they are incurred. Postal services are, are they not, supplied to government departments free of charge. It seems to the outsider lavish, and one would expect significant savings if each department bore on its own vote all postal debts like the rest of us.

Postal savings would lead to savings of paper, use of which also seems lavish. Modern telephone and telegraph rates would make possible detailed attribution likely to promote economy.

Yours faithfully,  
**GEORGE WANSBROUGH,**  
Udimore Cottage,  
Osterbourne Hill,  
Winchester.

From Professor George Steiner: Sir, Have other guests in Reichlin been struck by the total absence of Europe from the ceremonies, symbolism and rhetoric of the Jubilee? Immemorial speeches, including the Queen's at the Guildhall, dwell on moral, social and psychological aspects of the past quarter century of British history. Entry into the Common Market was not referred to. So far as I am aware, Mr Roy Jenkins was present in no official capacity, if at all, at any of the many occasions of pomp and prophecy. Aptly enough, the one speech which a minority of guests heard was the still by on the Thames of some of the small craft which had brought me back from Dunkerque.

When seen as part of a brilliant series of public occasions that began with President Carter's visit, the focus is unmistakably on the Jubilee pictured. Britain's best hopes in terms of the "special relationship" to the United States, and in terms of its historical primacy in the Commonwealth, will have an oratory about the family made up by one quarter of the earth's population. Anyone familiar with the American situation will testify that the United States is not a country where the British persists, but that it has almost nothing to do with the realities of United States policy. Its priorities lie elsewhere. As to the question of whether or not the Jubilee will be a significant factor in Britain's social and economic future, this remains, at best, a moot point.

Viewed from the Continent, the need of the Jubilee, the choice of a new ambassador to Washington with publicly expressed anti-EEC views, and the whole rore of current British comment, merely confirm

We are now back to 1841 and I doubt if we shall be granted even five years before disaster overtakes us. Matters are now horribly complicated by the fact that we have a host of foreign protectionists on our backs as well as the native subjects. Well, we must get rid of them. We must come out of the EEC and once more buy our food in the cheapest market, wherever that may be. It might happen to be Europe after all if the Europeans would also give up protection. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
MICHAEL GIBBON,  
Abberton Hall,  
Pershore,  
Worcestershire.

celebrated this past week. Yet in the great political-philosophic debates which have so long contrasted European thinking and feeling, her voice is scarcely heard.

There are many in this country (but how many?) who feel that the United Kingdom would be better off leaving the EEC—whatever "leaving" means legally and administratively. There is beginning to be a considerable body of constitutional opinion which is of the opinion that it would be better off without so ambivalent a member. The Jubilee will have strengthened this sentiment. To act on it would, I think, be severely, perhaps irreparably, damaging to the future of both parties.

Yours faithfully,  
**GEORGE STEINER**  
Churchill College,  
Cambridge.  
Unpublished

*From Mr John L. Porell*  
Sir, The Labour Movement is today in dire peril of stagnating and decaying through potential failure to support its ideals to a society opposed to the national society. One illustration of this is the dismal support given to the demands of developing states in the North-South dialogue. Another illustration is the Labour Movement to commit itself to take Britain out of the EEC.

Our socialist ideals of equality and distribution of wealth have become outmoded. A new application needs radical rethinking. Hitherto the vehicle for their application has been the nation/state—hence the welfare state created by our people for our people. "But for what state?" socialists must question. The very fact that the evocative "them and

From Mr Nigel Spearing, MP for Newham, South (Labour)

Sir, Your two distinguished correspondents of June 10, Geoffrey Rippon and Wayland Kennet, illustrate the flaws in each other's arguments in a discussion of the candidature of EEC membership.

Geoffrey Rippon believes that a free vote for Cabinet Ministers on the principle of direct elections would: "flout a constitutional practice which is at the core of the way in which we order the relationship between the Executive

and the Legislature".

Wayland Kennet agrees that the present state is only a seminal achievement. For the constituency of socialism is not merely the nation-state but the world.

Failure to recognize that wider constituency spawns a myopic self-styled socialism blind to identifying in the self-seeking nation/state the same avaricious capitalist of socialist heritage and blind to adopting the trappings of nationalism which would allow the nation of us who seek consistently with their ideals to oppose flagrant nationalism as in Wales and Scotland.

and the Legislature. In 1973, he would of course have been correct, but from that date the House of Commons has had two Executives, one in Whitehall which it controls, and another in Brussels which it cannot. Any flouting must lie in the votes of those, including himself, who voted to permit the European Executive to legislate for this nation "without further enactment" and to give the powers of taxation to Brussels and make rulings of its Courts binding on our own.

Wayland Kennet claims that enactment of the European Communities Act to restore "parliamentary control over Regulations, etc. and also Ministers is unnecessary. Firstly, the Act itself specifically provides for the House of Commons to amend or repeal the Act. Secondly, by-passing Parliament completely, secondly, direct control

To recognize that wider consistency, however, is to recognize that the "European Executive" of the "free world" requires far more than the misadly money of national overseas aid programmes and even more than satisfying the demands of the "Third World" which it has created. It requires acknowledging the limitations of the nation/state and adopting our ideals and policies accordingly.

Acknowledgment of those limitations of the EC's founders, including socialists, has been rewarded by particular economic success in the original member states. Equally, reluctance to so acknowledge in the present has contributed to the EEC's recent schisms. The acknowledgement is all the more necessary now with the rapidly emerging success of the EEC and the extension of the Lomé Convention.

From Mrs M. Dance  
Sir, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is wholeheartedly in support of the letter accompanying your letter to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries in connection with the proposal to move the Oxenden monument to the site of the original position to prevent its removal.

situation has been well explained  
 by the signatories to this letter.  
 The Society's attitude of this pro-  
 position is in harmony of this year and  
 immediately made known its views to  
 the Diocesan Advisory Com-  
 mittee, pressing for the matter to  
 be reconsidered.  
 It is, therefore, glad of this oppor-  
 tunity to make known its views  
 through the medium of your  
 columns.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 M. DANCE, Secretary,  
 The Society for the Protection of  
 Ancient Buildings,  
 55 Great Ormond Street, WC1.  
 June 9.

**From Mr Russell Scott**

Sir, I was interested to read in your issue of Tuesday, May 24, the article by Dr Tony Smith headed "Why Britain cannot afford not to use seat belts". The article was well written and usually the answer includes a statement to the following effect, "since the introduction of compulsory seat belts, half the number which I used to treat before they were compulsory, or even less". I am afraid that

Advocates of Britain's withdrawal from the EEC and a siege economy must question for whom the presumed benefit and at whose expense. Socialism as opposed to a transient populism gives a disquietening answer. Those courses may seem attractive to a Labour Party desperate for electoral success, but hardly to a socialist Labour Movement. Yet the Labour Party is nothing if it is not also a Movement.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN L. POWELL,  
Prospective Labour Parliamentary  
Candidate for Cardigan,  
Flat 2, 12 Spencer Hill, SW19.  
June 11.

**From Mr William J. Ward**  
Sir, I was generally considered that the EEC referendum would settle the question of United Kingdom membership provided the result was conclusive. Certainly, the anti-marketisers, who happened to be the most eager advocates of referendum, led everyone to believe that they would abide by the result. It would

now appear that this was not so.

Lady Bann (June 7) is quite correct in saying that the credit side of membership is never given. Government ministers and anti-marketeers are happy, if not anxious, to accrue to themselves the credit of membership of the EEC. The only facts which are readily available are produced by those who cannot realistically be said to be impartial and are consequently of little value. The only one recently produced under Mr Wedgwood Benn's patronage.

*It is time that somebody without bias one way or the other produced a second instance of the EEC, and that the predictions made, at the time of original entry. It is probably too much to expect the present Government to produce an up to date version of the 1971-1972 membership distributed by the Government, but is there no one who will?*

(if any) of the "facts" publicized  
by Mr Wedgwood Benn and others  
of his persuasion.  
Yours faithfully,  
**WILLIAM J. WARD,**  
13 New End,  
Hampstead, NW3.  
June 8.

**From Mr H. E. Gilmour**  
Sir, The Bishops of Chichester and Manchester (June 9) write that the European Community contributes to world peace. I am surprised they do not try to give new evidence for this assertion. Possibly they are unaware of the arguments which cast doubt on their proposition when it was first presented to the public several

It appears in fact that in such communities war does not necessarily continue the same civil wars, Athens fought with her allied cities, and the Roman Republic with the Latins. As to the Roman Empire, Gibbon is probably accessible to many of your readers. The fact that the world in the recent times is too long to repeat here and shows that direct elections make things no better. Presumably nearly everyone can recall the Nigerian Civil War, and the civil war over Bangladesh. Apart from the obvious signs of such unhappiness, nations have shown some signs of the associated tendency to be externally aggressive. The Kaiser's Germany was more bellicose than the old German States, and Hitler's Union of Austria and Germany did not make

bours. We are more likely to develop our friendships with other countries by looking after our own affairs in peaceful independence than by creating conflicts of interest inside the Common Market, heightened by irritation with a remote bureaucracy in Brussels. Yours faithfully,  
H. E. GILMOUR,  
17 Carlton Road,  
Ealing, W5.  
June 10.

From Mr. J. Enoch Powell, MP for  
Down, South (Ulster Unionist),  
Sir, "By the statute of Westminster  
1931," says Mr. Peskett (June 10),  
"the succession to the throne may  
be varied only with the consent of  
both Houses of Parliament." Alas,  
no, so; that bit is in the preamble,  
which is not part of the statute and  
would not be binding even if the  
statute were. It was already dis-  
regarded, in respect of the royal  
style and titles, 25 years ago by  
the present Sovereign.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. ENOCH POWELL.  
House of Commons.  
June 13.

I have no statistics, but this kind of answer has been given too often to be ignored, or dismissed.  
Yours sincerely,  
RUSSELL SCOTT,  
Commissioner, Law Reform  
Commission, Australia,  
99 Elizabeth Street,  
Sydney.  
June 7

From Mr. Michael Diamond  
Sir, Now that the Government is  
able to take stock of its huge pro-  
fit from the Mentmore sale, is it  
too much to ask that the National  
Gallery should be given a sizeable  
grant to pay for the Drouais paint-  
ing of Mame, de Pompadour? In  
comparison with the Government's  
haul from Mentmore, the whole of  
the reported sum of £300,000 which  
the Gallery is to receive is so very  
small. Perhaps a Jubilee gift would  
be in order; there seems to be no  
evidence that the Nation is to  
receive a single work of art as a  
direct result of this being Jubilee  
Year.

Come to that, Messrs. Sotheby  
must be particularly well off at the  
moment. A contribution from them  
might be appropriate.

Yours, etc.  
MICHAEL S. DIAMOND  
3A Welbeck Mansions,  
Inglewood Road, NW6.

*From the Director of the London School of Economics, and others*  
Sir, Over the past five years the real resources at the disposal of the universities have been declining. The decline has not been startling—roughly 2 per cent per annum—but this makes it no less real and no less damaging. In the end the effects of slow starvation are just as certain

and irretrievable as those of the guillotine. In announcing the universities' recurrent grant for next year the Secretary of State for Education and Science said, "I estimate the total recurrent resources available to the universities as a whole in 1977-78 will fall below the 1976-77 level by about one per cent," and she made it clear that in arriving at this conclusion she had made allowance for pay and price increases.

What Mrs Williams did not make clear, but it has since emerged in an answer to a parliamentary question, was that the allowance was 5 per cent and for price increases 12.13 per cent. Of course, one would like to think she will be proved right, but for the universities this is not a surprise.

Rather more than half the universities' expenditure is on academics' salaries, and in this matter of their salaries academics have been treated shamefully. To illustrate with a single example: between 1972 and 1975 the average real salary of academics fell in real terms before tax by nearly 30 per cent. So it is clear that if any kind of justice is to be done in this area alone then Mrs Williams' 10 per cent cost-of-living allowance would require further the staffing of universities.

To make matters worse, even on Mrs Williams's assumptions about inflation—which appear, to say the least, insecure—there is hardly a single university which is suffering only a 1 per cent cut. In the four institutions in which we work the cut ranges between 2.9 per cent and 4 per cent.

All this, following the rejection by Mrs Williams's predecessor of the advice given to him by the University Grants Committee and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors about student fees—an act the only substantial result of which has been to cause quite unnecessary hardship to two quite small groups of students, those from overseas and those home students who support themselves—causes us the gravest unease about the government's policy towards universities.

The institutions we have the honour to serve are very different in character. They have, however, one characteristic in common and that is that they are part of a universal system which has been able to work at the highest international level. In recent years this has been due largely to enlightened government support. It would be tragic if perhaps accidentally, that systems were to be fatally weakened. But this will quite surely happen if the government does not reverse its present policy, however it may have been arrived at, and reverse it quickly.

**From Sir Ashley Millos, FRS**  
Sir, Some of Mr Richard Gordon's beliefs (June 6), about those who worked on penicillin are more than a little naïve. Apropos of Florey's being alerted to the possibilities of an antibiotic agent in the late 1930s. Sir Edward Mellanby in his last years as Secretary of the Medical Research Council's Committee

Research Council told me of Council records from the 1920s onward of applications by Florey for grants to work on natural antimicrobial agents; and in 1930, when we were both in Cambridge, I myself helped Florey for a week or so in an abortive attempt to find them in extracts of mammalian liver.

No doubt Domagk's success with protosol—especially after others in France and Britain had explained how it worked—was a spur to other researchers to develop chemical agents. But to ascribe the spiritual fatherhood of modern chemotherapy to Hürlein via Domagk is astonishingly to ignore the great Paul Ehrlich who, also starting from dyestuffs, finally developed a range of arsenical drugs for the cure of syphilis and trypanosomiasis; and if it be objected that these were not antibacterial, but antiprotozoal and antiparasitic, it is worth recalling that well before the advent of Fleming's colleague, Leonard Colebrook, had successfully used one of them to cure experimental pneumococcal infections.

Yours faithfully,  
SIR FLEMING MILES,  
15, de Gê,  
France,  
June 9.

From Mr E. A. C. Goodman  
Sir, Mr Campbell (June 2) asks  
the convention that the  
Emoire be coloured pink on printed  
maps became established in the  
1840s. The reason is the improve-  
ment in the printing process which  
took place then. As a result of  
this, the brightest colour in printing  
was pink. Therefore, in British  
atlases, Britain and its colonies  
were so coloured. In German  
atlases, Germany was and still is  
coloured pink. In French atlases,  
France is so coloured, and so on.  
Yours faithfully,  
E. A. C. GOODMAN,  
2 Thackeray Manor,  
Manor Park Road,  
Sutton,  
Surrey;  
June 7.











## Accountants criticize the Bullock proposals

By Our Financial Staff

Accountants joined the long queue of Bullock committee critics yesterday. In a memorandum to the Department of Trade, the Consultative Committee of Accountancy bodies, representing the principal accountants' association in Britain, comes out in favour of re-employment participation in industry, but against Bullock's proposals for trade-union nominated directors.

The accountants express serious reservations about the desirability and practicability of the proposals contained in the Bullock majority report. Recognizing that management can no longer be considered solely as the agents of shareholders, the accountants believe that Bullock's proposals or trade union representation on a unitary board will not provide an equitable reflection of the interests of all parties.

The accountants would like to see more public debate on the position of executive directors and the accountability of management generally. They favour the two-tier board system of participation and dispute Bullock's view that the adoption of supervisory boards by larger companies would necessitate separate systems of company law for large and small companies.

Before any participation system is imposed the accountants want to see wider evidence.

## Factory dispute delays Mini project

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland's £200m new Mini project has already been delayed by a dispute with Sir Alfred McAlpine over the contract price for building the new car's body and assembly factory adjoining the present Longbridge complex.

It is understood that about three months ago the construction company reached the final stages of negotiation with Leyland. But the damaging toolmakers' strike and the subsequent review undertaken for the Government forced the state-controlled group to impose a freeze on all major capital investment.

A fortnight ago, with the approval of Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and the National Enterprise Board, the freeze was lifted so far as it related to the new Mini.

But reliable sources in the industry said last night that the launch date from late 1979 to early 1980.

Now it is feared that, even if construction starts within the next two months, so much of the summer building season will have been lost that the factory shell will not be ready in time to permit interior work, originally planned for the bad weather period, to go ahead for at least six months.

A Leyland Cars spokesman said: "We have clearly had to review the contract most urgently following the NED go-ahead and we expect to be signing with the contractors very soon."

There was better news of Leyland's labour troubles. Some 4,000 Longbridge workers, laid off on Friday after a walk-out by 200 inspectors, were recalled during the morning to resume

production of the Mini and Allegro. Leyland Rover production, however, is now being reduced by a three-day-old strike of 150 welders at Rover's chassis plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham.

Minister's plea: Leyland workers were urged yesterday by Mr Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, to join in the preparation of a planning agreement between the company and the Government.

He said that not all workers were ready to participate in the machinery, but he urged them to do so.

Mr Kaufman admitted that production levels had been of concern to the Government, but since Leyland returned to full operation after the disputes earlier this year, the output achieved had been "outstanding".

Mr Kaufman said that the Government was not prepared to sign a planning agreement with the company and the Government.

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## Safety plan for toxic substances

By Peter Hill

Proposals for a scheme under which the toxic properties of substances to be used at work would be legally notified have been outlined yesterday by the Health and Safety Commission.

As spelled out in a consultative document published by the Commission, the scheme would apply to all new substances to be used at work where at least one tonne a year was supplied. The results of a series of tests on the substances would have to be provided by manufacturers and suppliers to the Health and Safety Executive 30 days before it was planned to introduce them.

This would enable the Execu-

tive to scrutinize the results and decide if further action, including more tests, was needed.

The Commission stressed, however, that the proposed scheme was not designed to approve the use of substances or to clear them as safe. It would not attempt to control the use of a substance because it was expected that this would be achieved through the existing legislation.

Nor would the scheme attempt to cover the large number of substances—estimated at 100,000—already in use. New substances used in very small quantities would also be excluded.

The problem of screening all new substances was vast, the Commission said. It noted that the United Kingdom Chemical Information Service estimated that in the past ten years four million new chemicals have been identified.

Miss Audrey Pittom, head of the Executive's hazardous substances division, said yesterday: "In the past, a number of substances have been introduced which have subsequently proved to have tragic and sometimes fatal effects, perhaps long after they have first been used. In introducing this scheme we are concerned with the health of those at work not only today but also in the future."

## Benn 'tough line' on oil refining cutback

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is likely to take a tough line against EEC Commission proposals for the oil refining industry when he presides at a meeting of the Council of Energy Ministers in Luxembourg today.

This was the impression he gave yesterday to a group of leading members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, who saw him at the Commons.

Mr Benn said that the Commission proposals to close down 140 million tonnes per annum of refining capacity.

Mr Roger Lyden, the national officer for ASTMS workers in United Kingdom refineries, told Mr Benn: "This plan is totally irrelevant to the United Kingdom's industrial strategy which is to develop the maximum use of North Sea oil."

He said the Government was itself encouraging an expansion programme.

Mr Benn was also told that workers in the industry and in the food distribution industry, which would be affected by the closure of plant were angry about the lack of consultation between the commission and the unions.

He promised that he would make a strong protest about this at the council meeting and would insist that the strategy must be fully discussed with workers.

After today's meeting he would immediately be in touch with Mr Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, to convene a national conference at which all unions engaged in the refining industry would be invited to discuss with him the long-term strategy in the United Kingdom.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Virtue of an over-valued pound

From Mr T. E. Simms

Sir, Lady Robson's arguments for a stronger pound (June 1) would carry more conviction were they not based on at least three false assumptions:

(1) There is the implication in her reasoning that we have some control over what the pound should be valued at. The exchange value of the pound is what the rest of the world thinks it should be and we have very little, if any, control over it—at least not in any way that can have any substantial and lasting effect.

(2) Certainly a lower value of the pound causes inflation—but it is just as correct to state that inflation causes devaluation of the pound. The debate as to cause and effect seems to be as endless as the virtuous (vicious?) circle which it is about. We are, incidentally, in the same virtuous (vicious?) circle as that to which John Whitmore refers in his article (May 26) as "German-type"—it is just that we are going round it in the other direction.

(3) Contrary to Lady Robson's assertion, it is not "logical" to assume that the nation's imports are rising, as the £10,000m more than would have been the case had it been possible to maintain the sterling rate of exchange at \$2.40. For the pound to have maintained this value we would have had to trade much better than we

have done and not run up such massive debts. The interest charges on which are a considerable "import" in themselves of the invisible variety.

But even supposing that by some magic or confidence trick we managed to persuade the world that our pound is really worth \$2.40 without this better trade, we would have bought in even more imports as well as of course selling less exports, thus offsetting at least in part the "benefit" which lures Lady Robson and her fellow advocates into their arguments.

One suggestion I would put to them is:

"What would they have—the Germans do with the mark?" (assuming they had any control over it). There seems to be a general consensus among the poor traders such as ourselves that we should persuade them to revalue the mark so as to induce the necessary changes in trading patterns—which is the exact opposite of the policy which says "revalue when in deficit".

Lady Robson is right when she suggests that the extra costs of imports due to a devalued pound are a considerable burden on industry as well as the direct effect on consumers. But this is the price we are going to have to pay (indeed, we are already paying it) for the elasticity of demands of traded goods for our past and

present over-indulgences in mismanagement of our affairs. Governments and others no doubt continue their sea for cheap and easy escape routes. One of these is the No Sea windfall which would be a last fling (for it seems it would be the last) of indulgence. It might still not be too late to spend most of it in a not yet mortgaged, better purpose—in spite of the short term expectations encouraged, indeed sometimes initiated by governments and others.

Such euphoria is sufficient in itself to a wider and deeper understanding of our predicament that we can ill afford over-valued pound, which only increases short term expectations. The one virtue that over-valued pound might have is that it could conceivably induce more effort and ingenuity in our endeavours in industry to maintain export sales and this extent I might go along with the last sentence of L. Robson's letter. Such a stratagem would be a considerable test both our ability and will, a insufficient of either would leave us in a worse position than ever.

Yours faithfully,  
TERRY SIMMS,  
49 Heston Road,  
Bradford, West Yorkshire,  
June 1.

## Inaccurate production census figures

From Mr F. E. Jones

Sir, The letter from me which you published on May 17, and which drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Census of Production figures has raised wide interest, partly in subsequent letters to The Times but mainly in private correspondence. There seems to be agreement that changes are necessary if we are to get a meaningful economic policy for industry, including particularly both taxation and wages policies.

Although Mr Fessey in his letter of May 25 points out that to make a change "would mean a break in the census of production series which now extend over three quarters of a century, there are many of us who feel that policies that are necessary if we are to get a meaningful economic policy for industry, including particularly both taxation and wages policies.

Mr Fessey also said that workers in the industry and in the food distribution industry, which would be affected by the closure of plant were angry about the lack of consultation between the commission and the unions.

He promised that he would make a strong protest about this at the council meeting and would insist that the strategy must be fully discussed with workers.

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## Record year for billings in service industry

The computing services industry achieved a record year of business in 1976, and a record quarterly total for the period September to December, according to Department of Industry statistics just published.

Billings to clients for work done amounted to £222,665,000 for the year, a 35 per cent increase over the 1975 total of £164,548,000. Part of this increase, the department says, could be attributed to new respondents to the inquiry (the statistics represent the output of 166 companies).

Except for data preparation, billings for every type of activity shared in the increase, with a noticeably higher figure for time hire, which had tended to decline in recent years.

Analysed by clientele, the pattern of work was different in 1976 compared with the previous year. The proportion of billings to the public services, to other home clients and to foreign clients all increased, at the expense of work for parent

## Computer news

and associate companies which, relatively, fell quite sharply.

Analysed by type of work, the £222m approximate total includes about £47.5m for local batch processing (custom programs) and £20.5m for local batch-using package programs. In the time-hire category £10.4m was for remote batch processing.

Consultancy accounted for £24.7m (compared with £12.1m in 1975), while £31.4m was spent on systems implementation. Hardware systems supply accounted for £15.3m



## Birmingham opts for the longer-term

on or about the 22nd June.







## FINANCIAL NEWS

## B Foods stays gloomy after renewed pressure on margins

hard Allen figures from Asso-British Foods are well known market hopes but our picture of current year is a 12 months to April profits from the co-operatives group more than a fifth to after a 15 per cent rise to £1,490m.

almost static profits in the United Kingdom during divisions and growth overseas much thrust was provided by retail and wholly-ry.

according to Mr Garry chairman, margins nce come under addre in the group's manufacturing and retail due to the declining Kingdom food market further intensification in this additional pressure main with us for an period, it would be of me at this point to other comment on the outcome of the current he says.



Mr Garry Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods.

securing companies made excellent progress.

At the pre-tax level United Kingdom divisions provided £2m of the improvement and overseas £5.7m, with exchange differences bringing a £11m boost. Overseas margins were static at 6.7 per cent, while those of the United Kingdom improved from 4.2 per cent to 4.7 per cent.

Earnings a share climbed from 8.5p to 9.8p and taking advantage of its close company status ABF is paying a second interim of 2.1p gross to lift total dividends 20 per cent to 3.19p gross, as indicated at the halfway stage.

Spending on capital projects totalled £52m against £51m the previous year and the group has thus notched up a total of £231m in the past five years.

The group has managed to cover heavy capital spending and a substantial boost in working capital in the United Kingdom from cash flow but a substantial increase in overseas investment has meant a £7m jump in borrowings. Interest charges last year were £10.7m against £9.7m previously.

## el makes peak £762,000 pre-tax

Financial Staff 3.51p for the previous period, some 2.63p annualized. In his annual report last year, the chairman, Mr Kenneth Edwards, told shareholders that having come through difficult times "relatively well", he was confident that the future was bright.

The outlook was dependent on some extent on how quickly the home economy would recover and also on how seriously last year's hot, dry summer would reduce the yield of the food

products Ariel helps to process. But these were the chairman's only reservations, for the group in his view was well placed to take its opportunities.

In the six months to September 30, pre-tax profits were £222,500, compared with £272,200 for the half-year to May 31, 1975, on turnover of £2.82m, compared with £2.21m. Ariel makes industrial fasteners, etc, closures for the food industry, polyurethanes and accessories for the clothing industry.

## Scotcros up 60 pc to top £1m for the first time

By Tony May

The Scotcros packaging, drink and food group has brought in its fourth record profit in a row, with the pre-tax jumping 61 per cent to £1.18m—the first time that £1m has been exceeded. Turnover rose 57 per cent to £20.09m for the year, which ended on March 31, excluding turnover of Thomas Bishop, which was sold on July 5, 1976.

Margins for the year improved from 5.2 per cent to 5.8 per cent, though those for the second half contracted from 7.2 to 6.5 per cent.

Sales over the second six months rose 78 per cent to £12.3m, while pre-tax profits went up 73 per cent to £810,000.

Earnings a share for the year are 9.2p, against 6.5p. The board, which is raising the gross dividend from 4.0p to 4.5p, said that each of the group's divisions increased its market share over the year on unchanged working capital.

The Metropolitan Conister company, which was purchased in October for £30,000 in cash, made a useful contribution of £207,000 to the group's profit for the 12 months to April 1. Mr W. Alexander, the chairman, says that MC has brought useful packaging technology in to the group.

He adds that for the group's present United Kingdom operation and the European base in Brussels, which was set up in December, the outlook is encouraging.

After last year's rebound in pre-tax profits from £421,000 to a record £1.39m, Leyland Paint & Wallpaper is still pushing ahead. The board says that unaudited management accounts for the six months to April 2 show a jump from £281,000 to £500,000 in pre-tax profits, excluding associates.

Meanwhile, a first interim dividend will be paid early in October in view of the change in year-end to December 31. A second interim will follow before next April, and then a final dividend about July 1.

Mr J. Douglas, Paybody is leaving the board, and will be succeeded as chairman by Mr P. W. A. Symonds. Mr Arthur Jones has retired from the board but remains president.

Prop & Reversionary net assets at 344p

Details of a 20 per cent increase in portfolio value, raising net assets to 344p, helped Property & Reversionary Investment Trust's shares rise 3p to 225p yesterday. Accounts for the year to end-March 1977 show pre-tax profits 18 per cent higher at £893,000 and dividends up to 7.1p per share gross, 11-times covered by earnings.

Directors control 26 per cent of the group in which General Atlantic has a 23 per cent stake. P & R increased its holding to 11.5 per cent.

Mr Frank Holland, chairman of C. E. Heath Group, says in his annual statement that it is unrealistic to expect that the rate of growth achieved in the last few years to be maintained, especially if the pound attains a greater stability against other currencies.

However, a significant amount of new business has been obtained in past year. It is almost certain that the 1975 Lloyd's underwriting account will again produce a loss.

Maximum payout from Rowlinson Cons

Mr P. J. Rowlinson, chairman of Rowlinson Construction Group of Stockport, reports another busy and successful year with both turnover and profits up by over 25 per cent and the maximum possible dividend. In the year to March 31, pre-tax profits rose from £1.02m to a better £1.5m. No figure for turnover is given. The total gross payment rises from 3.03p to 3.39p. Liquidity, he again improved, the chairman says, and is being utilized on further expansion of industrial estate development.

SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK

The London based bank, wherein Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency holds half has raised issued capital from £2.5m to £25m. Authorized capital now fully used.

AUSTRIAN ISSUE

Oesterreichische Kontrollbank is making arrangements for an issue of 50m 6-year guaranteed floating rate notes in the international capital market. Notes will be guaranteed by Republic of Austria.

MAURICE JAMES

York Trust offered extended for further fortnight.

Business appointments

Molins managing director

Mr J. A. Mills, managing director of the tobacco machinery division, is to become managing director of Molins when Mr J. C. Walker retires in August.

Mills will be succeeded by Mr P. W. Greenwood.

Mr B. E. Chapple and Mr M. E. Brooks have joined the board of Molins. Mr H. J. Parnett has retired.

Mr G. J. Field, managing director of the Carpet Manufacturing Company, has joined the board of Carpet Restoration.

Mr A. M. Armitage and Mr A. J. E. Collins have joined the board of Gartmore Fund Managers. They have also joined the boards of Gartmore Unit Trust Managers and Gartmore Investment Management.

Mr V. J. Fletcher has been appointed to the board of London Deposit Agencies and also becomes chairman and managing director of London Deposit Agencies (Corporate Finance).

Mr Muir Sutherland has been made managing director of Thames Television International.

Mr Don Dunning has been made director of Europic Systems (UK).

## Second-half recovery at WGI: orders picking up

By Victor Felstead

Although down heavily, the full-time results from Cheshire-based WGI Ltd. show that there was a recovery in the second half. In the 12 months to March 31, turnover rose by 24.3 per cent to £21.79m, while pre-tax profits fell from the previous year's record £1.18m to £763,000—a decline of 35.7 per cent.

As forecast at the time of last year's rights issue, a total gross dividend of 8p is being paid on the enlarged capital, with a final of 5.69p. A total of 4.79p was paid for the previous year. Earnings per share fell from 16.8p to 8.9p.

In the first six months, pre-tax profits were more than halved to £261,000, against £558,000, in spite of turnover rising from £8.92m to £9.65m.

In December, the board explained to shareholders that the drop in the first half was almost entirely due to the civil engineering division and arose from the depressed state of the construction industry and a loss on a particular contract. The latter had been provided for in the period.

WGI's other divisions—mechanical, process, structural engineering and, refractory—produced results, in total, which were in excess of the similar half in 1975.

In the second six months, the construction side continued to be depressed.

## Leyland Paint still keeping up the pace

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION  
To the Holders of  
Government of New Zealand  
Twelve Year 6 3/4% Bonds due July 15, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bond of the above-entitled issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 15, 1977, at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,700,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following distinctive numbers:

1-1	1251	2309	3331	4798	6122	7054	7076	8762	8859	10733	12494	13917	15217	16668	17775	18881
2	1271	2324	3357	4828	6153	7079	7100	8787	8884	10753	12514	13937	15237	16688	17795	18901
3	1291	2344	3377	4848	6173	7099	7120	8807	8904	10773	12534	13957	15257	16708	17815	18921
4	1311	2364	3397	4868	6193	7119	7140	8827	8924	10793	12554	13977	15277	16728	17835	18941
5	1331	2384	3417	4888	6213	7139	7160	8847	8944	10813	12574	14000	15297	16748	17855	18957
6	1351	2404	3437	4908	6233	7159	7180	8867	8964	10833	12594	14020	15317	16768	17875	18973
7	1371	2424	3457	4928	6253	7179	7200	8887	8984	10853	12614	14040	15337	16788	17895	19000
8	1391	2444	3477	4948	6273	7199	7220	8907	9004	10873	12634	14060	15357	16808	17915	19016
9	1411	2464	3497	4968	6293	7219	7240	8927	9024	10893	12654	14080	15377	16828	17935	19032
10	1431	2484	3517	4988	6313	7239	7260	8947	9044	10913	12674	14100	15397	16848	17955	19048
11	1451	2504	3537	5008	6333	7259	7280	8967	9064	10933	12694	14120	15417	16868	17975	19064
12	1471	2524	3557	5028	6353	7279	7300	8987	9084	10953	12714	14140	15437	16888	17995	19080
13	1491	2544	3577	5048	6373	7299	7320	9007	9104	10973	12734	14160	15457	16908	18016	19096
14	1511	2564	3597	5068	6393	7319	7340	9027	9124	10993	12754	14180	15477	16928	18035	19112
15	1531	2584	3617	5088	6413	7339	7360	9047	9144	11013	12774	14200	15497	16948	18055	19128
16	1551	2604	3637	5108	6433	7359	7380	9067	9164	11033	12794	14220	15517	16968	18075	19144
17	1571	2624	3657	5128	6453	7379	7400	9087	9184	11053	12814	14240	15537	16988	18095	19160
18	1591	2644	3677	5148	6473	7399	7420	9107	9204	11073	12834	14260	15557	17008	18115	19176
19	1611	2664	3697	5168	6493	7419	7440	9127	9224	11093	12854	14280	15577	17028	18135	19192
20	1631	2684	3717	5188	6513	7439	7460	9147	9244	11113	12874	14300	15597	17048	18155	19208
21	1651	2704	3737	5208	6533	7459	7480	9167	9264	11133	12894	14320	15617	17068	18175	19224
22	1671	2724	3757	5228	6553	7479	7500	9187	9284	11153	12914	14340	15637	17088	18195	19240
23	1691	2744	3777	5248	6573	7499	7520	9207	9304	11173	12934	14360	15657	17108	18215	19256
24	1711	2764	3797	5268	6593	7519	7540	9227	9324	11193	12954	14380	15677	17128	18235	19272
25	1731	2784	3817	5288	6613	7539	7560	9247	9344	11213	12974	14400	15697	17148	18255	19288
26	1751	2804	3837	5308	6633	7559	7580	9267	9364	11233	13014	14420	15717	17168	18275	19304
27	1771	2824	3857	5328	6653	7579	7600	9287	9384	11253	13034	14440	15737	17188	18295	19320
28	1791	2844	3877	5348	6673	7599	7620	9307	9404	11273	13054	14460	15757	17208	18315	19336
29	1811	2864	3897	5368	6693	7619	7640	9327	9424	11293	13074	14480	15777	17228	18335	19352
30	1831	2884	3917	5388	6713	7639	7660	9347	9444	11313	13094	14500	15797	17248	18355	19368
31	1851	2904	3937	5408	6733	7659	7680	9367	9464	11333	13114	14520	15817	17268	18375	19384
32	1871	2924	3957	5428	6753	7679	7700	9387	9484	11353	13134	14540	15837	17288	18395	19400
33	1891	2944	3977	5448	6773	7699	7720	9407	9504	11373	13154	14560	15857	17308	18415	19416
34	1911	2964	3997	5468	6793	7719	7740	9427	9524	11393	13174	14580	15877	17328	18435	19432
35	1931	2984	4017	5488	6813	7739	7760	9447	9544	11413	13194	14600	15897	17348	18455	19448
36	1951	3004	4037	5508	6833	7759	7780	9467	9564	11433	13214	14620	15917	17368	18475	19464
37	1971	3024	4057	5528	6853	7779	7800	9487	9584	11453	13234	14640	15937	17388	18495	19480
38	1991	3044	4077	5548	6873	7799	7820	9507	9604	11473	13254	14660	15957	17408	18515	19496
39	2011	3064	4097	5568	6893	7819	7840	9527	9624	11493	13274	14680	15977	17428	18535	19512
40	2031	3084	4117	5588	6913	7839	7860	9547	9644	11513	13294	14700	15997	17448	18555	19528
41	2051	3104	4137	5608	6933	7859	7880	9567	9664	11533	13314	14720	16017	17468	18575	19544
42	2071	3124	4157	5628	6953	7879	7900	9587	9684	11553	13334	14740	16037	17488	18595	19560
43	2091	3144	4177	5648	6973	7899	7920	9607	9704	11573	13354	14760	16057	17508	18615	19576
44	2111	3164	4197	5668	6993	7919	7940	9627	9724	11593	13374	14780	16077	17528	18635	19592
45	2131	3184	4217	5688	7013	7939	7960	9647	9744	11613	13394	14800	16097	17548	18655	19608
46	2151	3204	4237	5708	7033	7959	7980	9667	9764	11633	13414	14820	16117	17568	18675	19624
47	2171	3224	4257	5728	7053	7979	8000	9687	9784	11653	13434	14840	16137	17588	18695	19640
48	2191	3244	4277	5748	7073	7999	8020	9707	9804	11673	13454	14860	16157	17608	18715	19656
49	2211	3264	4297	5768	7093	8019	8040	9727	9824	11693	13474	14880	16177	17628	18735	19672
50	2231	3284	4317	5788	7113	8039	8060	9747	9844	11713	13494	14900	16197	17648	18755	19688
51	2251	3304	4337	5808	7133	8059	8080	9767	9864	11733	13514	14920	16217	17668	18775	19704
52	2271	3324	4357	5828	7153	8079	8100	9787	9884	11753	13534	14940	16237	17688	18795	19720
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56	2351	3404	4437	5908	7233	8159	8180	9867	9964	11833	13614	15020	16317	17768	18875	19784
57	2371	3424	4457	5928	7253	8179	8200	9887	9984	11853	13634	15040	16337	17788	18895	19800
58	2391	3444	4477	5948	7273	8199	8220	9907	10004	11873	13654	15060	16357	17808	18915	19816
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64	2511	3564	4597	6068	7393	8319	8340	10027	10124	11993	13774	15180	16477	17928	19035	19912
65	2531	3584	4617	6088	7413	8339	8360	10047	10144	12013	13794	15200	16497	17948	19055	19928
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75	2731	3784	4817	6288	7613	8539	8560	10247	10344	12213	13994	15400	16697	18148	19255	20088
76	2751	3804	4837	6308	7633	8559	8580	10267	10364	12233	14014	15420	16717	18168	19275	20104
77	2771	3824	4857	6328												



## MARKET REPORTS

## Sharp drops in coffee and cocoa prices

Both coffee and cocoa prices declined sharply on the London markets yesterday. Dealers said that in coffee the bearish mood continued against a background of little or no physical trading, no roaster offtake and consumption cutbacks.

Some sources said that with the warm weather continuing in Brazil, the liquidation of positions previously held on expectations of frost was taking place.

In the early afternoon July was running £107.50 down on Friday's close and September had dropped £12.50. At the close July had lost £142.50 and September was down £175.

In cocoa there was an early limit down move due to hesitancy on the part of buyers following the opening. In the early afternoon July had lost £140.50 and September was down £118.75.

The market had continued to decline under long liquidation and profit taking which touched off stoploss selling orders.

Dealers said that market was generally rather thin although some trade buying was evident on a scale-down basis. At the close prices had improved, July was £70.50 down and September £126.50. At the close July had lost £142.50 and September was down £175.

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Dealers said that market was generally rather thin although some trade buying was evident on a scale-down basis. At the close prices had improved, July was £70.50 down and September £126.50. At the close July had lost £142.50 and September was down £175.

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## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US & STRAIGHTS

Canada 1983 100.00

Canada 1984 100.00

Canada 1985 100.00

Canada 1986 100.00

Canada 1987 100.00

Canada 1988 100.00

Canada 1989 100.00

Canada 1990 100.00

Canada 1991 100.00

Canada 1992 100.00

Canada 1993 100.00

Canada 1994 100.00

Canada 1995 100.00

Canada 1996 100.00

Canada 1997 100.00

Canada 1998 100.00

Canada 1999 100.00

Canada 2000 100.00

Canada 2001 100.00

Canada 2002 100.00

Canada 2003 100.00

Canada 2004 100.00

Canada 2005 100.00

Canada 2006 100.00

Canada 2007 100.00

Canada 2008 100.00

Canada 2009 100.00

Canada 2010 100.00

Canada 2011 100.00

Canada 2012 100.00

Canada 2013 100.00

Canada 2014 100.00

Canada 2015 100.00

Canada 2016 100.00

Canada 2017 100.00

Canada 2018 100.00

Canada 2019 100.00

Canada 2020 100.00

Canada 2021 100.00

Canada 2022 100.00

Canada 2023 100.00

Canada 2024 100.00

Canada 2025 100.00

Canada 2026 100.00

Canada 2027 100.00

Canada 2028 100.00

Canada 2029 100.00

Canada 2030 100.00

Canada 2031 100.00

Canada 2032 100.00

## Foreign Exchange

The dollar edged slightly higher against the Dutch guilder and the mark yesterday in quiet trading as the yen had forged ahead in Tokyo, dealers said.

Sterling moved slightly higher reflecting some commercial demand despite a provisional 12 per cent rise in May wholesale prices, the dealers noted. The pound closed 5 pips up at \$1.7193. The effective rate was at 61.5.

The yen reached a high of 271.45 to the dollar at one stage reflecting a strong Tokyo market and continuing optimism over a doubling of the Japanese trade surplus in fiscal 1977 but the yen later fell back to around 271.65-80.

The dollar strengthened slightly to 2.3570 marks against its mid-September 2.3545 and to 2.4730-45 Dutch guilders from 2.4705-20 in a reversal of positions taken against the dollar earlier yesterday.

The Swiss franc traded around 2.4905-15 to the dollar compared with 2.4875-85.

Gold fell to \$313.375 to close in London at \$313.35.

Forward Levels

New York 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

London 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Frankfurt 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Paris 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Geneva 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Zurich 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Basel 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Bern 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Lucerne 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

St. Gallen 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Appenzel 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Uri 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Schaffhausen 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Thurgau 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Tessin 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Vaud 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Valais 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Fribourg 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Neuchâtel 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Genève 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Lausanne 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Yverdon 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Nyon 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Vevey 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Montreux 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Evian 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Annemasse 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Cluses 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Thoiry 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Le Grand-Bornand 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Le Grand-Fortin 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Le Grand-Mont 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Le Grand-Saint 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Le Grand-Tal 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Le Grand-Vall 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

Le Grand-Vin 1 month 1.00-1.01 3 months 1.01-1.02 6 months 1.02-1.03 12 months 1.03-1.04

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## Discount market

The final call on the 5800m issue of Exchange 121 per cent, 1992, helped to drain funds away from the money markets yesterday. There was also a fair-sized settlement for bills sold by the Government Broker on Friday.

Against these major adverse factors, the two favourable items made a great impact. These were an unexpectedly large return of notes from jubilee week spending and an excess of Exchange disbursements over tax intake.

To relieve this situation, the Bank of England gave help on a large scale via the combination of large purchases of Treasury bills and local authority bills along with small M.R. lending overnight to one or two houses.

This should have taken care of the shortage, but conditions were still tight at the finish, with some houses paying up 71 per cent for their closing balances. During the morning, rates had held around 71 per cent or 73 per cent, but there had been some easing.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 5%

Overnight 121 per cent

1 month 121 per cent

3 months 121 per cent

6 months 121 per cent

12 months 121 per cent

18 months 121 per cent

24 months 121 per cent

30 months 121 per cent

36 months 121 per cent

42 months 121 per cent

48 months 121 per cent

54 months 121 per cent

60 months 121 per cent

66 months 121 per cent

72 months 121 per cent

78 months 121 per cent



## Little interest

**\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous da**

[illegible]













Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies

# SECRETARIAL

## TOP SECRETARY

Required for young Managing Director of large organisation. Fleet Street area. The ideal applicant will be aged 25-35, should have an excellent speaking voice, attractive personality and good sense of humour. Ideal typing and shorthand speeds. 65/110.

They will come into considerable contact with people. It is a stimulating assignment engaged in many exciting changes.

Salary £2,500 p.a. Generous holidays and lunch hours. 5 day week, starting at 9.30 a.m.

If you are keen to find a fascinating change and you are able to maintain mental energy, then ring for further details on my private line.

01-583 9709

## Knightsbridge Agency needs 2 of the Best

Benton & Bowles, a leading international advertising agency, needs experienced Secretaries for 2 hard-pressed Account Directors controlling exciting ranges of fast-moving consumer accounts.

Starting salaries are negotiable at around £3,000.

Please ring Jane Brodribb, on 589 1444

## PART TIME CAREERS

Have the pick of permanent part time jobs in the City. West End and throughout the country. For people with good secretarial skills who want to work a part of every day, 2 to 4 days a week, or week on/off.

Salaries are proportional to full time rates and the job at all levels.

When you ring us NOW and we will put you to work in a job.

Part time careers Ltd (T), 10 Golden Square, W.1.

Tel: 437 3103.

This may well be the position you are looking for

**GUEST SERVICES SECRETARY**  
male/female £2,900 a year

This is not routine office job—you would be working in a modern luxury hotel, providing its guests with a high standard of secretarial services.

You would be your own boss, supervising your own workflow, and using your organising ability to the full.

Of course, your shorthand and typing would be first-class, and you would have a knowledge of at least one foreign language.

If you would like to know more about this position, its extensive fringe benefits and superb working conditions, contact:

The Personnel Manager, The Gloucester Hotel, 418 Portington Gardens, London SW7 4LH. 01-733 5030.

## SECRETARY

A responsible, orderly and friendly person with first class secretarial skills and an excellent command of English (preferably 'A' level standard) is urgently sought by the Assistant to an Executive of the IEE.

The work will be demanding, and varied in both content and volume, with plenty of scope for development. To someone in the age range 19-34 years with at least one or two years office experience, we are offering a competitive salary together with 20 days holiday, subsidised restaurant and flexible working hours.

If you are interested please telephone Annette Culverhouse on 01-836 9229.

IEE, Savoy Place, London, WC2R 0BL

**SENIOR SECRETARY**  
required in the Personnel Department of a large manufacturing company. The ideal candidate will be a woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: Personnel Manager, 100 Victoria Road, London E15 4JH.

**THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SECRETARY**  
TO THE VOLUNTARY SERVICES ORGANISER  
This is a full time position for a woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: The Middlesex Hospital, 41-49 Watling Street, London EC1M 6BQ.

**PERSONNEL IN TOURISM**  
A woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: 100 Victoria Road, London E15 4JH.

**ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY P.A.**  
A woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: 100 Victoria Road, London E15 4JH.

**SECRETARY SHORTHAND**  
A woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: 100 Victoria Road, London E15 4JH.

**SECRETARY P.A. (M/F)**  
A woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: 100 Victoria Road, London E15 4JH.

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# SECRETARIAL

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**PATHFINDER 629 3132**  
A woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: 100 Victoria Road, London E15 4JH.

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**130 P.M.-5.30 P.M. FOR 6 WEEKS PLUS**  
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**MANPOWER THE WORKFORCE SERVICE GROUP**  
A woman aged 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to: 100 Victoria Road, London E15 4JH.

**A TEMP'S BEST FRIEND!**  
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